Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 24, 1956

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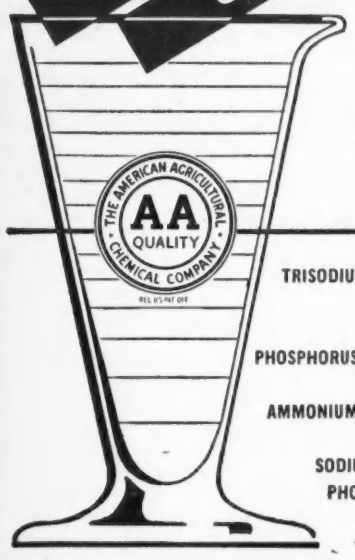

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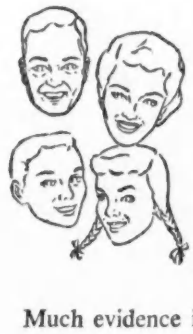
INSIDE SCIENCE

The Vital Story of VITAMIN C

by SCIENCE WRITER



What does vitamin C do for human beings? Medical research shows that it is essential in maintaining healthy bony tissue and for the formation of collagen which is the main supportive protein of skin, tendon, bone, cartilage and connective tissue. It is needed for vascular function and tissue respiration and in promoting the healing of wounds. In lactating women it has great importance in providing the infant with a sufficient amount of ascorbic acid to prevent scurvy, a disease to which very young babies are susceptible.

Much evidence is available in medical reports to show that a lack of this vital nutritive element can result in impaired health. And in those cases of scurvy which still occur, vitamin C is the specific medication.

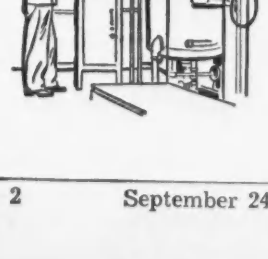
History. The history of vitamin C is fascinating. Scurvy, known for centuries, was once the most prevalent disease in Europe. It afflicted the Crusaders, decimated the crews of voyagers and armies, and plagued the colonists of the New World. In the 18th Century the antiscorbutic value of fresh vegetables and citrus fruits was recognized.

Isolation. It was not until 1918-25 that almost pure ascorbic acid was concentrated from the lemon by Zilva and its important properties and molecular composition established. In 1927 he concluded that this so-called "reducing factor" and the antiscorbutic principle were closely related. In 1928, Szent-Györgyi, who started investigations in 1921, isolated a strong reducing compound from adrenal glands, oranges, and cabbage and termed it "hexuronic acid."

Chemistry. The "reducing factor," "hexuronic acid," and vitamin C were all identified as the same in 1932 by various groups of workers. This was one year after C. G. King, by methods of organic chemistry and experimental physiology, established the chemical identification of vitamin C, thus fulfilling Budd's prediction of 90 years earlier that the antiscorbutic property of certain foods would be discovered to be a definite substance.

Synthesis. In 1933 Reichstein and his colleagues in Switzerland successfully synthesized ascorbic acid. Almost simultaneously in England Haworth and associates accomplished the same. The Reichstein synthesis formed the basis for large scale commercial production by the world-famous firm of Hoffmann-La Roche.

Production. Following these discoveries came the establishment of manufacturing operations so that today daily production by the tons is the rule. The figures are really staggering. The amount produced weekly in the U. S. A. averages over 15 tons, equivalent to that contained in over 200 million oranges. It is remarkable that ascorbic acid can be produced synthetically and sold for only about $ 12. per kilogram. One kilo will supply 92 people for one year with the minimum daily requirements set by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

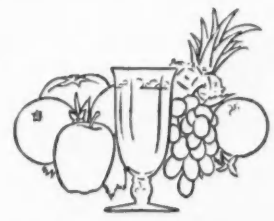


Vitamin C made by the Roche process is identical chemically and in biological activity with Nature's own product. Because vitamins can be manufactured at a much lower cost than if they were extracted from natural sources they are widely used in dietary supplements and pharmaceuticals. In fact, "New and Non-official Remedies," a publication of the American Medical Association for use by physicians states: "All pure ascorbic acid used in pharmaceutical products is prepared synthetically."

Ascorbic acid is present in many foods. Natures supplies some with lavish amounts and stints on others. In fact, wide variations* have been found in the vitamin C content in varieties of the same fruit.

Deficiencies. Many surveys have shown widespread vitamin C deficiencies in the population. Physicians may call these subclinical, but they are deficiencies nevertheless.

Because of these situations—natural variation and widespread deficiencies—diet experts believe that it is desirable and in the public interest to standardize the vitamin C content of processed fruit and vegetable juices by the addition of enough pure crystalline ascorbic acid to make them consistently dependable sources of this necessary food element. Some of these juices are: tomato, grape, orange, grapefruit, pineapple and apple.



Requirements. The U. S. Food & Drug Administration has set 30 milligrams as the adult minimum daily requirement of ascorbic acid. This daily intake is just about sufficient to prevent recognizable signs of vitamin C deficiencies although a subclinical or an unrecognized deficiency may exist. In view of this, the National Research Council has established 75 milligrams as the recommended daily male adult allowance and 70 mg. daily for female adults, which levels are supported by many controlled nutrition studies. However, the N. R. C. recommends 90 mg. daily for boys between 13 and 15, 100 mg. daily for boys between 16 and 20, and 150 mg. daily for lactating women.

This article is published in the interests of pharmaceutical manufacturers and food processors who make their good products better with essential, health-giving vitamin C. Reprints are freely available. Vitamin Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley 10, New Jersey. In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec.

*The table shows minimum and maximum levels of ascorbic acid in commercially canned juices. All figures are in milligrams per 100 grams of juice. Data from United States Department of Agriculture.

	Min.	*Max.*
Apple juice	0.2	3.6
Grape juice	0.0	4.7
Grapefruit juice	10.0	49.0
Orange juice	9.7	70.0
Pineapple juice	5.4	18.0
Tomato juice	2.5	32.0

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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ARMOUR EXECUTIVE V. P.: Edward W. Wilson, elected executive vice-president of Armour & Co., Chicago, in which post he will continue to supervise non-food divisions of the company.

Isobutyronitrile Now Offered Commercially

Commercial quantities of isobutyronitrile are now available from Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company. Produced by the manufacturing facilities of Texas Eastman Company, a Kodak division in Longview, Tex., according to the firm, this is the first time the compound has been manufactued in substantial quantities in this country.

The Texas Eastman isobutyronitrile unit was completed early this year, with its initial production going entirely to Geigy Chemical Corporation's plant at McIntosh, Ala., where it is being used in the manufacture of "Diazinon," an insecticide of rapidly growing importance.

"Diazinon," 0,0-diethyl-0-(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-pyrimidyl-6) thiophosphate, has been used in Europe successfully for the past five years, primarily for the control of flies. Its use in the United States was quite limited up until last December when it was approved for use in dairy barns.

With the increasing number of fly strains resistant to the chlorinated hydrocarbons, the insecticide industry has been intensifying its research to develop more effective chemicals for this purpose. "Diazinon" has been used commercially

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ADMA, APMA to Continue Their Merger Negotiations

American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmeutical Manufacturers' Association plan to continue their merger talks. This is the upshot of a conference held in Chicago last week by the negotiating committee of the two groups.

On the basis of its discussions, the committee said, indications are that there is a "definite possibility of achieving solutions to major issues." It hopes to come up with a report containing specific recommendations in time for APMA's winter meeting in December and the ADMA executive committee meeting in January.

"If this time schedule can be maintained," the committee stated, "the probability is that proposals may be in final form for consideration at the respective annual meetings of the ADMA (at Palm Springs, Calif.) and the APMA (at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.) in the spring."

Among the topics which came up for discussion at the Chicago parley were the structure of the merged drug industry association; membership of the governing

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Chemical Sales Spiral Seen Pushed to Even Higher Peaks By Heavy Expansion Outlay

Chemical sales next year should be "well above" the total of $23 billion that is expected for 1956. So predicted A. T. Loeffler, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, last week in an address before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York. The FMC executive said he based his forecast in part on the "unprecedented" capital spending by chemical producers since 1955. This spending, Mr. Loeffler felt, "should begin to show investment returns by 1957."

Fourth-Quarter Outlook Encouraging

He regarded this year's fourth-quarter outlook as "encouraging," noting that chemical inventories in the main are at "manageable levels." "By way of contrast," he reported, "some producers in the chemical industry went through a period of inventory adjustment in the second quarter and now find that they have profited by it."

Mr. Loeffler pointed out that on the basis of pacts signed earlier this year, chemical labor agreements show a trend to longer-term contracts, covering two- and three-year periods. Thus, he said, it seems likely that the industry will face "less labor unrest in the coming year."

Certain to have considerable impact on 1957 chemical sales, he indicated, is the federal road building program which will get under way next year. As a case in point, he cited explosives.

"Actually," Mr. Loeffler declared, "this road building program was undoubtedly anticipated to some degree—for example possibly in glycerine expansion. It is likely that this program will lift demand for dynamite glycerine by at least 3 to 4 percent next year."

The effect of automobile production on the chemical industry next year he regarded as hard to predict. He noted that the extensive substitution of plastic parts for metal parts in car interiors that had been expected for 1957 appears not to have materialized. However, he said, it appears to be on the way and "probably will be an important part of the 1958 scene."

"Even though it does not fully materialize in 1957," Mr. Loeffler pointed out, "high impact resins going into plastics will

—*Continued on page 50*

J. T. BAKER EXECUTIVE V. P.: Dr. J. R. Stevens, elevated from vice-president and operating manager of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., to executive vice-president of the concern.

Pitts-Consol Plant Is Nearing Completion

The world's first completely continuous processing plant for cresylic acids, cresols and phenols is nearing completion at the forty-eight-acre Newark, N. J., headquarters site of Pitt-Consol Chemical Company, this subsidiary of Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Company has announced.

Start-up operations at the refinery, major unit of a $3.5 million plant investment, will begin late this year, with full production scheduled for January, 1957. The new refinery will triple Pitt-Consol Chemical's production of cresols, cresylic acids, phenol, phenolic resins and molding powders.

It will also enable the firm to make products of higher purity and more uniform quality than was possible by older batch-processing methods. Cresylic acids

—*Continued on page 38*

Reichhold, Escambia Sign Methanol Marketing Accord

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc, White Plains, N. Y., has entered into a long-term methanol marketing contract with Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York.

Escambia plans to begin immediate construction on a new methanol facility near Pensacola, Fla., and expects to be in production by early 1958. The output from this facility will be marketed by RCI under the terms of a pact announced today.

Escambia is jointly owned by Electric Bond & Share Company, United Gas Corporation and National Research Corporation. It is presently producing ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate near Pensacola, and a polyvinyl chloride resin unit will go on stream early next year.

Abbott Laboratories to Add To Bulk Chemical Facilities

Abbott Laboratories has announced a half-million-dollar contract for a chemical manufacturing building which will increase the capacity of its bulk chemical plant at North Chicago by 20 percent.

Construction of the building is scheduled to be completed next April. The unit will be in operation before June.

Chemicals Makers Face Higher Costs In Railroad Rates

Manufacturers and shippers of chemicals face the prospect of another probable sharp rise in operating costs from an announced move by the eastern and western railroads to apply for a 15 percent increase in freight rates. The roads say they will file the petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission in about ten days.

Indications are that the move will be vigorously fought by most of the railroads' customers, but just how successfully remains to be seen. It is probable that extended hearings will be held by the ICC before acting on the petition, and in the light of an evident division of opinion within the Class 1 railroads over the move, most observers are doubtful that the commission will approve the full amount sought.

Associations Oppose Rise

A canvass of most of the trade associations in the chemicals and allied products fields last week produced no sentiment favorable to the railroads' request, and a strong desire to oppose the increase with vigor. While spokesmen could not s ate their association's position definitely at this time since they had not had an opportunity to meet with their traffic committees, they had little doubt of the decision to be made.

Manufacturers and shippers have become increasingly conscious of the rising bill for freight movements since the war, and have become more and more active in seeking to block the moves of the carriers before the ICC. In addition to the higher freight charges, customers of the railroads also are facing the prospec' of a substantial increase in demurrage charges and prospective higher passenger fares.

It has been estimated by the Manufacturing Chemists Association that freight charges range anywhere from 8 to 25 percent of the sales dollar for some chemicals, and the Na ional Plant Food Council, at the hearings on the 6 percent increase, reported that in the case of fertilizers, they constituted a cost burden of nearly 40 cents of every sales dollar.

The MCA is expected to map ou' its position on the latest proposed boost of the railroads at a meeting of its traffic committee October 3.

The 15 percent increase to be sought would apply to all traffic handled by the eastern and western roads except fresh fruits and vegetables, frozen foods and concentrates, canned goods, lumber and sugar, which would be subject to the usual hold-down, and for coal and coke where a

—*Continued on page 50*

Styrene Project Dropped Due to Contract Price

Plans to construct a styrene plant in Orange, Tex., have been abandoned by Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, as a result of a substantial reduc ion in the price of styrene on long-term contracts by present producers.

A Firestone spokesman said styrene's price had been reduced to 12 cents per pound from 16 cents on long-term contracts.

Construc'ion work is continuing at Orange on a plant to make butadiene, the company said. The plant, when finished, will have a rated capacity of 40,000 tons per year.

Union Carbide Plans To Acquire Visking

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has agreed to acquire all of the business and assets of Visking Corporation, Chicago, on a basis that will provide to the stockholders of Visking one share of Union Carbide stock for each two and one-half shares of Visking. Completion of the transaction requires approval at a meeting of Visking stockholders.

Visking's business is the production of meat casings from cellulose and the fabrication of polyethylene film. The acquisition of Visking will mark the entrance of Union Carbide into these fields.

150 Additives in 'Scientific No-Man's Land': FDA

Some 150 chemical food additives of the 400 in use today are regarded by the Food and Drug Administration to be in a "scientific no-man's land."

According to assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Bradshaw Mintener, who made the disclosure last week before the American Chemical Society meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., this means that the additives "are in use but they have not been adequately tested."

"The FDA scientists do not know whether they are safe or not," Mr. Mintener continued, "but they suspect that some of them ought not to be in use."

Of the remaining 250 additives in common use, he reported, FDA feels that 150 are harmless—"that is, inert or innocuous." The final one hundred, he said, are considered by the agency as safe within the limits of use—"that is, in the quantities in which they are normally used."

Mr. Mintener reiterated his previously expressed view that progress has been made on additives control legislation, despite the fact that the eleven bills introduced in the last congress never got beyond the hearing stage.

"These hearings," he pointed out, "did bring out the differences between the various bills. They also showed that there was a wide area of agreement as to the objectives which should be attained.

"And, finally, the points of controversy were quite clearly defined, making it possible to focus attention on resolving those differences in a law that will be adequate to protect the public."

The way in which to provide this public protection, the HEW official suggested, is to fashion a law "that requires adequate testing." He insisted further that "there

—*Continued on page 74*

AEC Relinquishes Rights To Spur Nuclear Research

The Atomic Energy Commission last week made a strong bid to encourage wider private research in the nuclear energy field by relinquishing its rights to inventions or discoveries resulting from the use of certain materials made generally available by the commission. In announcing a proposed new rule to this effect, the commission said that as a matter of policy it believed that inventors should be able to obtain patent rights to any inventions or discoveries resulting from the use of the materials or information that the commission makes available generally.

MARKET RESEARCH HEAD: Edward T. Powers, named director of market research and product development of Chemstrand Corporation, with headquarters in New York.

Under the provisions of the atomic energy act of 1954 the commission has certain statutory rights to inventions or discoveries in the atomic energy field and these would be waived under the proposed rule. Interested persons have been given thirty days to comment on the action.

Supplements Old Policy

The proposed rule supplements a policy followed by the commission for several years as regards sale and distribution of its isotopes and certain standard irradiation services. Recently a similar waiver was adopted in relation to the use of restricted data obtained under the commission's access permits program.

The materials now covered by the waiver are:

Source materials, special nuclear materials, and heavy water sold or leased by the commission for use in private atomic energy development.

Radioactive and stable isotopes, special materials, and materials resulting from the performance of irradiation services provided by the commission, at established prices and charges, through Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. (electromagnetically enriched and other stable isotopes, radioisotopes, special materials, services).

National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho (irradiation services); Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill. (irradiation services); and Brookhaven Na-

—Continued on page 57

Germicide Rules Are Told by USDA

Requirements to be met by manufacturers of germicidal chemicals to be registered under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act and sold for use in hard-water areas were outlined last week by the Department of Agriculture. The procedure and standards to be met for labeling the producers were contained in an interpretation 21, published in the *Federal Register* September 19.

Large quantities of germicidal chemicals are used in rinses for utensils, dishes, and glassware in compliance with laws protecting the public health. But natu-

—Continued on page 54

Pennsalt Adds Accelerator To Sharples Product Line

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has announced the addition of a new rubber chemical, "Dipac," to its line of Sharples brand synthetic organic chemicals and specialties.

"Dipac" (diisopropyl benzothiazyl-2-sulfenamide) is a delayed action accelerator formulated for modern high temperatre processing where maximm freedom from scorch is essential.

Bichromate Prices Raised By Mutual Chemical Div.

Mutual Chemical Division of of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has advanced prices for sodium bichromate, potassium bichromate, anhydrous and tetrahydrate sodium chromate, chromic acid, and basic chromium sulfate, effective immediately on spot and November 1 on contract.

New prices are as follows:—Sodium bichromate, 13c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; potassium bichromate, 18c. per pound, same basis; anhydrous sodium chromate in fiber drums, 14¾c. per pound, same basis; tetrahydrate sodium chromate in bags, 10.15c. per pound, same basis.

Chromic acid, in steel drums, 29½c. per pounds, carlots, f.o.b. works, and basic chromium sulfate, 11c. per pound, same basis. Sodium bichromate solution in tankcars is priced at 12.675c. per pound based on bichromate equivalent.

Mutual Chemical announced that the same additional charge for small quantities will apply as previously.

The Week's Price Changes

Chromic Acid, Bichromates, Propane, Refined Sulfurs Up. Capsicum Oleoresin, Hoofmeal, Lemongrass Oil Down.

Prices Advanced

Acid, chromic, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Oil, bergamot, 10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lavandin, 30c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lavander, 30-32% ester, 25c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lime, Mexican and W. Indian, 10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 20c. per lb. (p. 62).
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 68).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb. (p. 68).
Potassium bichromate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 67).
Propane, ½c. per gal. (p. 46).
Sodium bichromate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 67).
Chromate, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 67).
tetrahydrate, 13 20c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 68).
Sulfur, coml., refd., 25c. per cwt. (p. 36).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Valonia beards, $3 per ton (p. 67).
cups, $2 per ton.
Wax, bees, crude, $2 per lb. (p. 68).
refd., 2c. to 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Capsicum oleoresin, 75c. per lb. (p. 62).
Hoofmeal, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (p. 62).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Tin, 3c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, 1.1c. to 1.8c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 21, 1956	Sept. 14, 1956	Sept. 23, 1955
108.75	108.65	106.53

Reichhold Opens 'Plasticenter'

The "Plasticenter," a research laboratory built by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., as a further step in expansion of its technical service and to develop basic information on its surface coating resins and plastic materials, was opened officially last week. Erected at RCI's Elizabeth, N. J., plant, the "Plasticenter" is housed in a separate building whose walls, ceilings, floors and partitions include a number of structural products which incorporate RCI's raw materials.

The main purpose of the "Plasticenter" is to test exhaustively under accurately simulated end-use conditions, products made with RCI materials.

The extensive equipment used daily by the "Plasticenter's" staff of technicians and chemists includes, in the section devoted to surface coatings, a miniature paint plant, a constant-temperature room to check drying, viscosity and flexibility of paints, ovens for baking finishes, a weatherometer which shows within a relatively few hours the effect of months of sunlight on surface coatings, and a salt spray cabinet for research into the effect of sea air and water on paint.

A pilot plant to test and develop phenolic resins, a muller for mixing molding compositions and a miniature factory for manufacturing corrugated sheeting made with polyester resins are a few more in the long list of equipment in this large building.

SALES MANAGER: H. W. Du Val, appointed eastern sales manager of the chemical division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Soapmakers' Antitrust Suit Dismissed in Federal Court

A civil antitrust suit against the "big three" of the soap industry, charging them with monopolizing and restraining competition, has been dismissed by Federal Judge Alfred E. Modarelli.

Judge Modarelli dismissed the suit because the government refused to produce grand jury minutes for lawyers for the companies, Lever Brothers, Colgate-Palmolive and Procter & Gamble.

He recently had ordered Attorney General Herbert Brownell to produce the grand jury records, which are traditionally secret, so that defense lawyers might prepare their cases.

BDSA Appoints McCoy To Administrator's Post

Horace B. McCoy, a veteran career man in the Department of Commerce, has been appointed administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. McCoy, deputy administrator of BDSA,

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DUPONT TOP MANAGEMENT SHIFTS: John F. Daley (left), elected a director, vice-president and member of the executive committee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., effective October 1. Samuel G. Baker (right), named to succeed Mr. Daley on that date as general manager of duPont's organic chemicals department. John M. Clark, assistant general manager of the photo products department, will succeed Mr. Baker as general manager of that department.

Graphite 'Welding' Reported By National Carbon Scientists At Dedication of Laboratory

Scientists from National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, have discovered for the first time in history how to "weld" pieces of graphite together, providing a new technic which promises advances in processing materials for the atomic age. The announcement came as Carbide last week dedicated its new multi-million dollar research laboratories, to be managed by National Carbon, at Parma, Ohio. In addition, it was announced that the largest single crystals of cadmium sulfide ever reported have been "grown" in the laboratories.

The announcements were made by Dr. Robert G. Breckenridge, director of the laboratories, before more than 300 scientists, educators and industrial leaders from all over the United States who spent the day inspecting the new lab facilities.

Various Research Fields

Researchers at the laboratory are concentrating primarily on the fields of chemical and solid state physics, electrochemistry, carbon and graphite and high temperature refractory compounds.

Pointing out the significance of welded graphite, Dr. Breckenridge said that it suggests the possibility of prefabricating sheets and panels for the assembly of nuclear reactor moderators which now must be built up from graphite blocks. Graphite is an essential material in nuclear reactors because of its neutron-slowing abilities which makes possible the self-sustaining chain reaction necessary in harnessing nuclear energy.

Explaining the background of research efforts to melt graphite, Dr. Breckenridge said:—

"Melting operations are used in well-known technics for processing metals. In the case of graphite, which is one of the crystalline forms of carbon, however, it is not as simple. This is so because at normal pressures graphite does not melt when heated to high temperatures, but instead vaporizes directly into a gas. If heated under high pressure, however, vaporization is prevented and graphite can be made to melt. This is the key to the process."

Already this technic has led to the production of new forms of graphite which have a much higher degree of crystalline perfection than any artificial graphite obtainable up to now, according to Dr.

—*Continued on page 42*

MERCK VICE-PRESIDENT: James H. Sharp, who has relinquished his duties as president of the Merck-Sharp & Dohme International Division to become a vice-president of the parent company, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., in charge of developing plans for the growth of the business and its diversification.

Enjay Opens Polymer Laboratory As Milestone in Rubber Technology

Enjay Company, Inc., has unveiled its new polymer laboratory, which doubles the size of the company's sales technical service facilities in Linden, New Jersey. The polymer lab is equipped with the newest and most advanced facilities in the field of rubber technology according to Enjay President O. V. Tracy. It is part of the Enjay Laboratories technical service, which moved into a new building here about eighteen months ago.

Most of the polymer laboratory's program will be devoted to applications-research work on butyl, the synthetic rubber manufactured from refinery gases, and to adapting butyl to industry's needs.

Marketed Butyl Since '55

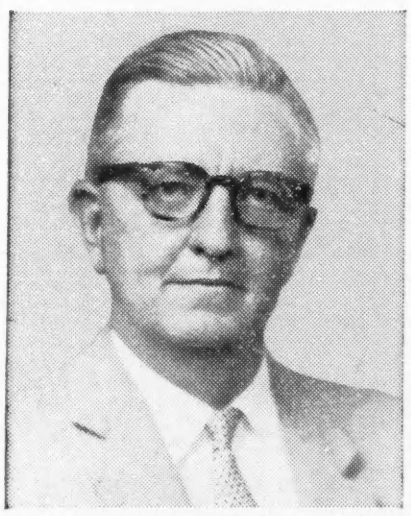
Butyl has been marketed by Enjay since the spring of 1955, when the country's two butyl plants were sold by the government to Enjay affiliates

For years, nearly all available supplies of this synthetic rubber were funneled directly to manufacturers of automobile inner tubes, who used butyl almost exclusively for tubes

More recently, butyl's special air-retention properties and its resistance to aging and the effects of chemicals and oxidation have made it useful in some 200 other products. About 100 of these are automobile parts.

And a few days ago, as a result of further advances in butyl research, announcement was made of progress in the development of all-butyl passenger-car

—*Continued on page 59*



DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Charles H. Bronson, named development manager for the industrial division of Lever Brothers Company, New York.

Koppers Research Facility Opens Doors

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week dedicated its new laboratory facilities at Kobuta, Pa. At an informal dedication program for its new laboratory, the chemical division of Koppers, was host to some fifty persons for luncheon and a tour through the 43,000 square feet of floor space devoted to the development for commercial use of plastics and chemicals.

Guests saw polystyrene and polyethylene being molded into various shapes in a battery of molding machines; witnessed polyethylene being extruded into pipe and film; watched while technicians worked with plastics which expand to fit the shape of a mold; and saw work progressing on the development of new latex paints and paper coatings.

They also viewed a room in which plastics are subjected, on an accelerated basis,

—*Continued on page 54*

Chemistry Study Changes Are Urged

America's chemists were urged by the president of the American Chemical Society last week to initiate far-reaching educational changes which, he declared, are needed to strengthen the chemical profession in the interests of national welfare and security.

Excessive specialization, particularly at the graduate level; inadequate attention to mathematics and physics, and inept handling of liberal studies as a "hodgepodge of electives" rather than an integral part of professional education were among the current practices sharply criticized by Dr.

—*Continued on page 40*

Nylon Molding Resin Plant Is Announced by Spencer

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced plans for the construction of a nylon molding resin plant of modest size at the company's Henderson, Ky., works. The announcement follows an agreement with Onderzoekingsinstituut Research, affiliated with AKU (Algemene Kunstzijde Unie N. V.) of Arnhem, Holland, which provides Spencer with know-how in the production and application of nylon molding resins.

According to Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the firm, the production of these nylon-6 type molding resins represents an expansion of the company's interest in the plastics market.

Beginning at once, Spencer will market AKU nylon molding resins in this country, pending completion of the new polymerization facility. Construction of the new plant will commence immediately, with completion estimated for the summer of 1957. The new plant will polymerize nylon-6 from domestic sources of the caprolactam monomer.

Sulfur Off Gulf Coast To Be Mined by Freeport

The first completely offshore sulfur mining operation in history will be undertaken by Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, at a deposit discovered in the Gulf of Mexico by Humble Oil & Refining Company, it has been announced.

The deposit, located off Louisiana in forty-five feet of water six miles from the nearest land, represents a "major new source of sulfur," according to a joint announcement by Hines H. Baker, president of Humble, and Langbourne M. Williams, president of Freeport.

Under a contract signed by the two companies Freeport will design, install and operate a mining plant to produce sulfur by the Frasch hot water process. Construction is required to begin by the latter part of 1958 and is expected to take two years to complete.

The deposit, known as Grand Isle—Block 18, was discovered by Humble in the course of offshore oil exploration. Humble Oil is a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

The sulfur was found approximately 1,700 feet below the floor of the Gulf in the caprock of a salt dome, a geological formation commonly found in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf coastal area.

The contract also involves sulfur rights in two other offshore domes, known as

—*Continued on page 58*

GAF Slates Meeting To Reclassify Its Stock

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has announced that a special meeting of stockholders has been called for October 4 to vote upon a reclassification of stock of the corporation.

The outstanding stock of the corporation consists of 592,742.1 common A shares and 2,050,000 common B shares. Title to 540,894 of the common A shares and to all of the outstanding common B shares is

—*Continued on page 70*

Dow Planning Higher Investment in Louisiana

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., expects to have a near-future investment of more than $50 million at its Louisiana division at Plaquemine, Dr. Leland I. Doan, president, has announced.

Dr. Doan added that the proposed investment reflects plans and estimates that have been firmed up since the original announcement of plans for a Louisiana manufacturing operation was made last February. At that time the investment was estimated at $20 million.

Medicine Sales in Drug Stores Seen at $2 Billion

Combined sales of prescription drugs and "over-the-counter ethical" pharmaceuticals in United States drug stores will reach the $2 billion mark by 1960, Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, declares.

In an address last week at the annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., he contrasted that figure with what he termed the "phenomenal" dollar volume in 1955 for these two categories of slightly more than $1.5 billion. Sales of prescription drugs alone accounted for $1.233 billion last year.

The market in this country for prescription drugs is "growing like Jack's beanstalk," Dr. Hiebert noted. In 1955, United States drug stores filled 529 million prescriptions, or the equivalent of a "record" 3.2 prescriptions for every man, woman and child in the country, compared with a per capita average in 1948 of 2.54, and in 1937 of 1.4.

Dollar-wise, he reported, prescription volume increased eight-fold, and the number of prescriptions tripled, since 1939. Between 1948 and 1955, dollar sales rose 225 percent and the number of prescriptions, 42 percent.

Dr. Hiebert based his prediction of a $2 billion volume in medicinal preparations by 1960 on five factors. He listed these as the record take-home pay of the public; a population growth rate of 240,000 per month; the rising number of chronically ill persons and the present

—*Continued on page 58*

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Association Meetings

American Oil Chemists Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.
Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.
Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.
Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, Navy Pier, Chicago, September 24-28.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 15.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-18.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 19.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 20.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria, New York, November 26-28.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., October 22-25.

Naval Stores Work Conference, Roosevelt hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., October 8-9.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual scientific forum, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Mellon Institute and Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 9; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, national plastics-paper conference, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., October 3-4.

Pharmaceutical Advertising Club Details Its Seminar Lecture Course

The Pharmaceutical Advertising Club has announced the schedule of lectures which will comprise its second pharmaceutical marketing orientation seminar. The seminar is a series of sixteen weekly lectures and practical demonstrations by executives in the pharmaceutical field. Enrollment, on a first-come-first-serve basis, is open to executives and staff members of pharmaceutical companies, their advertising agencies, and others associated with the industry.

Sessions will be conducted at the Chanin building, 122 East 42nd street, New York, and the Rutgers College of Pharmacy, 1 Lincoln avenue, Newark, N. J.

The first lecture, on "The Pharmaceutical Industry," by John A. McCartney, of Parke, Davis & Co., New York, has already been given at New York and will be given again at Newark tomorrow.

Other topics and speakers follow:

"Clinical and Pharmacological Research—New Product Problems," by Dr. George M. Sieger, Lederle Laboratories division of American Cyanamid Company; New York, September 24, Newark, October 2.

"Product Development," by Allan J. Greene, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; New York, October 1, Newark, October 9.

"Production Methods, Packaging and Labeling," by Frank Forbes, Ayerst Laboratories; New York, October 8, Newark, October 16.

"Market Analysis," by Edward F. Gerish, Rutgers Graduate School of Business Admin-

—Continued on page 54

DINNER SPEAKER: Brig. Gen. J. H. Rothschild, commanding general of the Chemical Corps Research and Development Command, who will address the annual dinner meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association, to be held November 15 at the Delmonico hotel, New York.

Workers' Health To Be Meeting Topic

The health of industrial workers will be taken up at the twenty-first annual meeting of the industrial Hygiene Foundation, to be held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14 and 15. Getting together to discuss major industrial health problems and potential hazards will be some 600 leaders in the industries and professions from all parts of the United States. They will represent the 406 member companies of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Technical conferences on medical, legal,

—Continued on page 43

Butane Turned to Octane By Electron Bombardment

Scientists of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, have announced their discovery of a new method for synthesizing gasoline by the use of atomic energy.

In a paper presented in Atlatnic City, N. J., last week to the American Chemical Society at its 130th national meeting, Dr. V. J. Keenan and his colleagues from Atlantic's Philadelphia research laboratories described the bombardment of butane

—Continued on page 54

Fair Trade Man Promises Use of a New 'Secret Weapon' To Unmask Price Cutters

"A 'secret weapon' which will unmask those retailers who are masquerading as champions of the consumer and, in this role, opposing fair trade, will be forged through research," Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, told the retail druggists of America last week. Addressing the fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Mermey said: "It is not advisable to disclose the nature of this research but you can be sure the results will be made available to legislative committees. This secret weapon is part of a major program now being developed to help restore the effectiveness of fair trade."

Notes 'Good Intentions'

Noting all the good intentions expressed towards small business by the 1956 presidential candidates and the platforms of the major political parties, Mr. Mermey said: "We have heard all this concern for small business expressed again and again, in party platforms, campaign speeches and congressional debate. The basic question is, are a few gestures to be made in the direction of helping small business while the practice of jungle competition is permitted to prevail in the marketplace—the kind of competition which relentlessy eliminates small business."

Pointing out that "small business is a potentially powerful political force," Mr. Mermey defined small business as "that meaningful segment of our total population and of our total economy which comprises most of America's 1.8 million retailers, most of America's several hundred thousand wholesalers and perhaps an equal number of manufacturers. They are a force in American life.

"Unless small business can earn a profit out of its transactions with its customers," all of the good intentions of both major political parties with respect to small business "will be futile," the speaker said.

Noting that such pioneering ideas as the concept of publicly-supported schools, the antitrust laws and many of the planks in the 1956 party platforms dealing with such issues as farm relief, labor legislation and social welfare were all bitterly attacked in the past as foreign to the American way of life, Mr. Mermey said:

"What gave these new ideas, attacked as alien to our way of life when introduced, eventual acceptance? The answer is people. When these abstractions were translated into people, into their hopes

—Continued on page 74

HEADS FRAGRANCE FOUNDATION: Jean Despres of Coty, Inc., New York, re-elected president of the Fragrance Foundation last week.

Chemical Industry Ass'n Elects Curry President

Dr. Michael J. Curry, Celanese Corporation of America, has been elected president of the Chemical Industry Association for the year 1956-1957, it has been announced by Robert S. First, retiring president.

Other officers elected with Dr. Curry are:—Vice-president, Shephard Stigman, G. M. Basford Company; secretary, Stuart A. Powell, jr., Reinhold Publishing Corp.; treasurer, Clifton Crosby, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company.

The following CIA committee chairmen have also been appointed:—Program, John F. Quinn, Davison Chemical Company; arrangement, George DePasquale, Stauffer Chemical Company; membership, Kenneth H. Wanderer, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; award, Erhart K. Dreschel, American Cyanamid Company; hospitality, Dr. Pauline Newman, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Also, public relations, Philip Gisser, U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company; resort, Paul E. McCoy, American Potash & Chemical Corporation; special contacts, Duncan Roberts, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, and special assistant to the president, Kenneth A. Scott, Celanese Corporation of America.

Fertilizer Officials Schedule Varied Talks

"Industries—Large and Small—Make America," will be the title of the presidential address, to be given by Dr. M. P. Etheredge, State Chemist, State College, Miss., at the opening session of the tenth annual convention of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, to be held at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 19.

The following will then present papers at a morning session:

Dr. Russell Coleman, executive vice-president, National Plant Food Institute, address as yet untitled; Dr. W. F. Price, plant food division of Swift & Co., "Reducing the Oxides;" Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson Agricultural College, "Functions of the Land Grant Colleges;" Hugo Reimer, president of the Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, "Industry Is Serving the Public Interest," and Dr. Paul Sanders, editor of *Southern Planter*, "Agriculture's Role in the American Story."

At the afternoon session, Dr. F. W.

—Continued on page 47

Archer-Daniels Forms Concern to Hunt Whales

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has formed a company with Peruvian interests to operate a land-based whaling station in Peru and to hunt whales in the South Pacific.

The Peruvian station, located near Paita, about four degrees south of the equator, already is under construction, and will be in operation early next year. Three "whale-chaser ships" to supply the station with whales have been purchased in Europe by the ADM-Peruvian company. Although the Minneapolis company has been in the sperm oil business for years, the Peruvian project will be its first large-scale direct venture in the actual hunting of whales.

Agricultural Chemists to Hear New Analysis Methods

The application of modern methods of analysis to the enforcement of the nation's laws regulating the composition and labeling of foods, drugs, cosmetics, animal feeds, fertilizers and pesticides which are purchased by American and Canadian consumers will be emphasized at the seventieth annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The parley is scheduled for October 15 through 17 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. E. Proctor, head of the food technology department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will discuss at a general session of the Association "Radiation Problems of Foods and Drugs."

Dr. E. P. Laug, of the Food and Drug Administration, will present a recently declassified report on his Civil Defense project to determine the effect of nuclear explosions on foods which were exposed during Operation Teapot in the spring of 1955.

The application of gas chromatography, a technic less than five years old, to food analysis will be presented by R. D. Stanley and F. H. Vannier of the Department of Agriculture, Pasadena, Calif.

This meeting, which will be held in cooperation with the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the meat inspection branch of the Department of Ag-

—Continued on page 57

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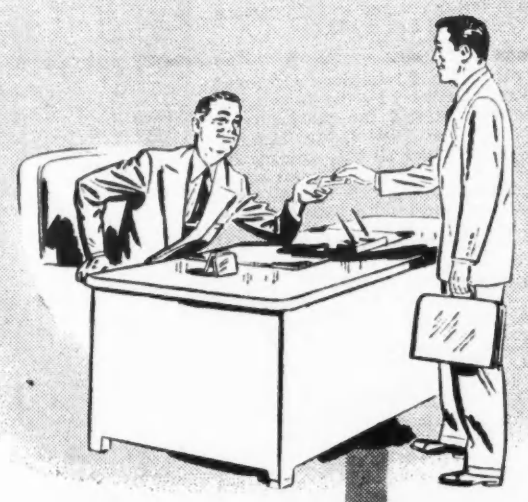

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Check the Lead Salts specifications below. You'll find their physical form convenient to use – their chemical purity closely controlled – their availability scheduled to your production needs.

LEAD NITRATE, Technical Crystal

$Pb(NO_3)_2$ — F. W. 331.226

Assay ($Pb(NO_3)_2$)	99.0 %
Insoluble Matter	0.010%
pH of 20% Solution at 25°C.	3.0-4.0
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.30 %

Color—White

LEAD ACETATE, Technical Crystal Small Crystal Granular 4-20 Mesh Powder

$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$ — F. W. 379.35

Assay ($Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$)	99.0-105.0%
Insoluble Matter	0.020 %
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C.	5.5-6-5
Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.20 %

Odor: Faint Acetic Acid
Colorless and free flowing

Crystal—Size:
3" and finer

Granular 4-20 Mesh:
Max. 15% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Max. 5% Thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ≈ 35-42 ml.

Small Crystal—Mesh:
Max. 25% On U.S. No. 4 Sieve
Min. 75% On U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Max. 20% Thru U.S. No. 140 Sieve

Powder—Mesh:
Max. 1% On U.S. No. 20 Sieve
Min. 85% Thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
Bulk (untapped): 50 Gm ≈ 39-56 ml.

LEAD DIOXIDE, Technical Powder

PbO_2 — F. W. 239.21

Assay (PbO_2)	90.0 %
Insoluble in HNO_3	0.20%
Mesh	Max. 1% on U.S. No. 325 Sieve

Color—Light Chocolate Shade

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 93.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., l.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18⅝
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17⅝
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret., dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. 1.570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls. frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 33.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17⅝
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23⅛
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18¼- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basic lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
		m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled			w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .69 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
w.w., dms lb. .2200- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, phosphoric, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0978
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.89 - 1.91
flake lb. 1.85 - 1.87
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75

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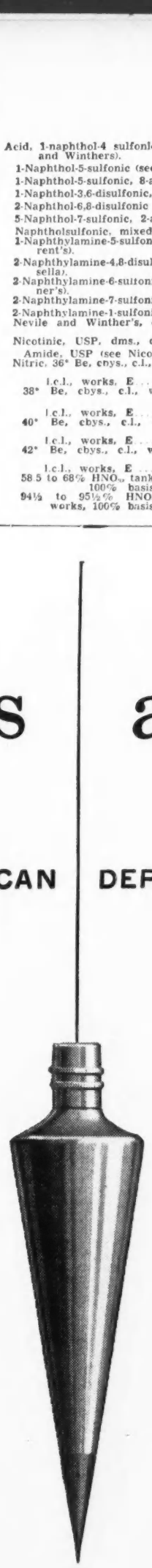

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Alcohol, decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD25H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.73 - 21.79
tanks, same basis gal. 21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver. lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver. lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld. lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l. works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63 - —
standard grade, dms. lb. .48 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms. lb. .78½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm, 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - 42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - 42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - 43
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.75
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - 37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —

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EMULSION STABILIZERS
In oil-in-water emulsions, ALKATERGES or their soaps are effective as emulsion stabilizers or auxiliary emulsifying agents. Aid in the dispersion of insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps. Promising performance in the preparation of water-in-oil emulsions.

WETTING AGENTS
In reaction with mineral acids, ALKATERGES form water-soluble salts that produce stable foams. These salts, and the salts of lower monobasic organic acids, and of hydroxy acids are excellent wetting agents. With the higher fatty acids, ALKATERGES form oil-soluble soaps.

PENETRANTS
Solutions of the salts of ALKATERGES are useful as penetrants in textile, paper, metal cleaner manufacture. Reported to reduce resin consumption in the waterproofing of paper.

PIGMENT-GRINDING ASSISTANTS; PIGMENT DISPERSANTS
ALKATERGES convert stiff pigment-oil mixtures into fluid, easy-to-grind compositions. Also recommended in resin-carbon black formulations.

CORROSION PREVENTION
By neutralizing perspiration acids, the ALKATERGES protect metals subject to corrosion through handling.

DISPERSING AGENTS
ALKATERGES are recommended as dispersants for flattening agents in varnishes and enamels and for any finely divided solid in nonpolar liquids.

ANTI-OXIDANTS
ALKATERGES delay drying of film in a drying oil. Reported to reduce gum formation in a hydraulic oil system. Aid cleaning of a dirty system.

CLEANERS
Solutions of ALKATERGE salts are effective penetrants in metal cleaners.

ACID ACCEPTORS
Since most of their salts are somewhat oil soluble, ALKATERGES can be used to tie up acidity from deterioration of oils or of additives. Useful also as perspiration acid neutralizers in corrosion preventive oils.

ANTI-FOAMING AGENTS
Used alone or in carriers, ALKATERGES control certain foams encountered in processing organic materials such as manufacturing antibiotics. They do not turn rancid and are nontoxic to most antibiotic microorganisms.

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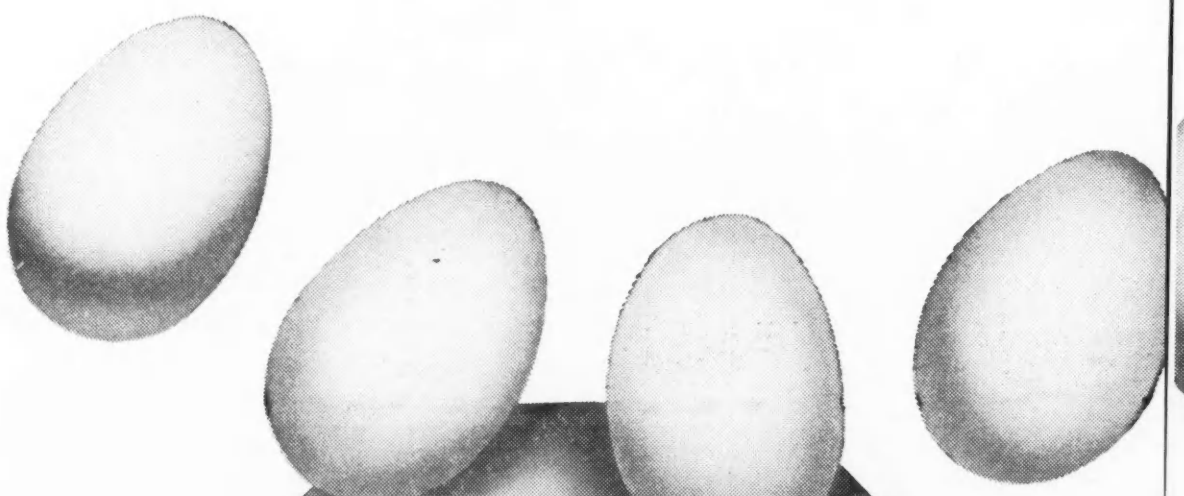
p-Aminophenol—Barium Sulfide

p-Aminophenol, dms. frt alld lb 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks works, frt equald ton.72.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 11.15
white, gran (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000-lb. lots, frt, alld lb 80 - —
smaller lots, frt, alld lb 81 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms, c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms, dlvd lb. .2145 - .224
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb .50 .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 4.00 5.00
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. 11¾ 13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb .09 .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, cb. dms, frt, alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine, hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms, c.l., frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½ - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, ens., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ - —
Anethole, NF, ens., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .20 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½ - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. No price.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½ - .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½ - .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.25 - 2.45

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.7
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .32 - .36
l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. 20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.95.00 - —



What has Bacitracin got to do with the price of eggs?

More eggs per hen per pound of feed mean lower costs, higher profits!

And Penick proved it could be done at a time when interest in antibiotic feed supplements was waning elsewhere. In season-long tests on five farms, extremely low levels of our exclusive Bacitracin Methylene Disalicylate substantially improved egg production and hatchability. Fewer hens died. Even culls started to produce!

This is an illustration of Penick's leadership in the research, manufacture and application of specialized antibiotics. Among the pioneers in the field, we manufactured Tyrothricin, the first antibiotic commercially

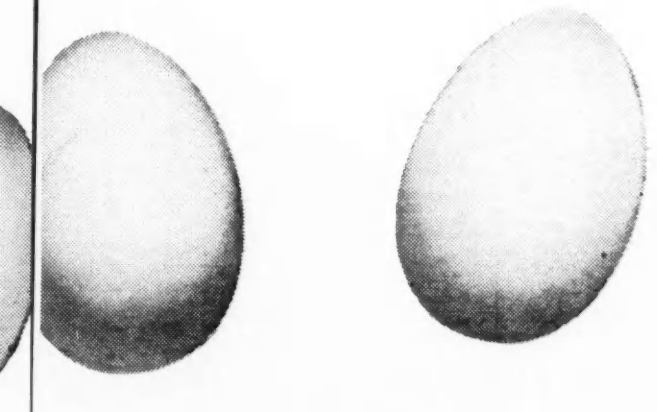
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 1

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0073- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0073- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50

Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, etns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
etns. t.c.l. whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
etns. t.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., etns., t.c.l. whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 5.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .53
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls, same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 55.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see Di of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.



available! Today our modern fermentation plant produces both mold and bacterial antibiotics . . . currently a total of nine . . . for use in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, animal feed supplements and veterinary medicine.

But antibiotics comprise just one phase of Penick's unique versatility. From our laboratories and plants flow a diversity of products that include: aromatic compounds, botanicals, flavors, extracts and alkaloids, gums, spices and agricultural and pharmaceutical chemicals. * If you use these or related products we shall welcome the opportunity to tell you what we can do for you.

**Many more fine chemicals are available from our affiliate, The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.*

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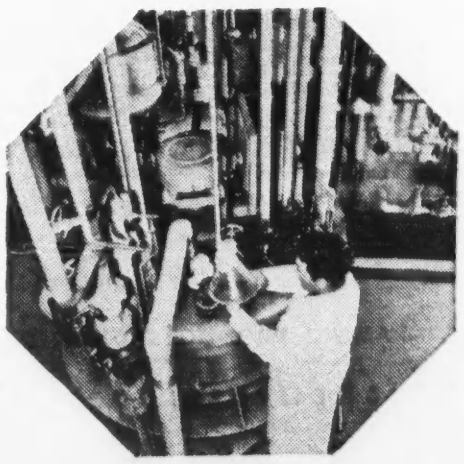
Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs



Bordeaux Mixture—Carmine

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. 14¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. 04 —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .07¾ - —
Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb 15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 04½ - —
N. Y harbor gal. 08 —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l. works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Caffeine, syn., cryst. anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. 27 —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
frt. equald lb. .27¼ —
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms.,
Nitrate, tertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. .42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metrolopitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - .14¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20

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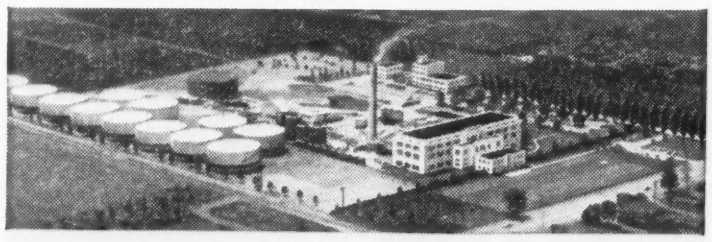

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International MINERALS CHEMICALS

Medicinal Chemicals Department: AMINO PRODUCTS DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram.	.295	-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units.	.12	-	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram. dms., dlvd. million units.	.21	-	—
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram.	.35	-	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram. cns. gram.	.094	-	—
Carvol, bots. lb.	4.50	-	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. lb.	.33	-	—
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb.	.32		Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb.	.38		Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb.	.22	-	.23
New Zealand, duty paid lb.	.24	-	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb.	.22	-	—
ton lots, same basis lb.	.23	-	—
dm. lots, same basis lb	.25	-	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb.	.21	-	—
"B" lb.	.20	-	—
"C" lb.	.19	-	—
Corinje "A" lb.	.21	-	—
"B" lb.	.20	-	—
"C" lb.	.19	-	—
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.	155.00		Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.	35.00		-40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb.	5.25		-30.00
syn. cns lb	9.00		—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb.	2.17½	-	—
resub., dms., works lb.	4.29½	-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb.	.75	-	—
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb.	.41	-	—
Indian, bgs. lb.	.19	-	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb.	.35	-	.45
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd E. lb.	.545		.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb.	.595		.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb.	.545		.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb.	.585	-	.595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb.	.545	-	.555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb.	.35	-	—
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	1.44	-	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb.	1.74	-	—
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb.	1.00	-	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.	1.85	-	1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb.	2.03	-	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb.	.78	-	—
Roman, cs. lb.	2.00	-	—
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.25	-	.32
5-ton lots, works lb.	.29½	-	.32½
smaller lots works lb.	.27	-	.50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.	55.00	-	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.	75.00		-80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.	108.00	-	—
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.	95.00		-98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.	82.00		-88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.	81.00		-85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.	57.00	-	—
l.c.l., works, South ton.	57.00		-67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.	53.50	-	—
l.c.l., works, South ton.	56.50		-71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.	38.00	-	—
t.l., works, South ton.	41.00	-	—
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb.	.09¼	-	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb.	.10¾	-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb.	.23	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.24	-	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb.	.21	-	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000 lb. lots lb.	1.00	-	—
500-lb. lots lb.	1.03	-	—
100-lb. lots or less lb.	1.05	-	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb.	.75	-	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.65	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb.	.66	-	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.69	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb.	.70	-	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.16¼	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.17¼	-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.18¾	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¾	-	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb.	.55	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.56	-	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb.	.65	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.66	-	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.10¼	-	—
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb.	.11¾	-	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	4.05	-	—
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.	4.25	-	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.	5.25	-	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.	7.25	-	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb.	1.45	-	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb.	.75	-	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb.	.80	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.73	-	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.65	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.67	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.63	-	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.77	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.79	-	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb.	1.05	-	—
l.t.l., works lb.	1.20	-	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb.	1.95	-	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.17	-	—
USP, dms lb.	.30	-	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.81	-	—
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.86	-	—

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb.	.80	-	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb.	.37	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.38	-	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.37	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.38	-	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb.	1.50	-	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb.	.95	-	—
100 lbs., same basis lb.	.97	-	—
25 lbs., same basis lb.	1.22	-	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb.	.09½	-	—
cbys., works lb.	.11¼	-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works lb.	.51	-	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Trioxide, NF, bots lb.	.82	-	.89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb.	.35	-	.40
yellow, broken, bgs lb.	.35	-	.40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots oz.	.65	-	—
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.35	-	—
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.	.52	-	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.27½	-	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	3.70	-	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb.	3.50	-	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb.	4.50	-	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb.	.95	-	1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb.	.90	-	.91
"0000" bgs, afloat lb.	1.06	-	1.07
Citral, bots., cns lb.	4.90	-	5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb.	2.85	-	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb.	4.50	-	4.90
Civet, artif, bots lb.	13.75		-15.00
nat., bots oz.	8.50		-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.	19.50	-	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.	10.00	-	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.	20.50	-	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.	42.00		-45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long-ton.	27.00		-30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.	10.00	-	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.	15.50	-	—
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.	13.50		-14.50
l.c.l., Georgia works ton.	35.00		-36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.	20.00		-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.	50.00	-	—
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.	60.00		-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb.	.43	-	—
Zanzibar, bgs. lb.	.47	-	—
CMC, crude 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23-000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.39½	-	.41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	.41½	-	.43

Carotene—Cobalt Naphthenate

CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb.	.39½	-	.41
l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis. lb.	.41½	-	.43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).			
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb.	.55	-	—
smaller lots, same basis lb.	.57	-	—
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal.	.255	-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse gal.	.275	-	—
tanks, ex works gal.	.155		.159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal.	.2650		.32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal.	.2350		.34
tanks, ex-whse gal.	.1650		.176
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb.	1.20	-	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb.	1.85	-	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb.	1.20	-	—
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb.	2.62	-	—
Lineoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms lb.	.75¾	-	—
liq., 6% Co., dms lb.	.61	-	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb.	2.60	-	—
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb.	.48¼	-	—

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The location in an area of enormous gas reserves provides a supply of raw materials which will tend to eliminate the instability and price fluctuations of the wood charcoal market.

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Stauffer means service

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17 80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13 75 - —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .48 - .51
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb .20 - .22
blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33 50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Collodion USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .85 - —

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3925- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47½- .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼- .32¾
dried, dms., works lb. .40½- .41
Cyanide, tech., bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2210- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.70 -18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.65 -36.65
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 157.50 - —
Pacific Ports, c.i.f. ton. 152.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. lb. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., bgs., Memphis ton. 53.00 -54.00
solvents, same basis ton. 53.00 -54.00
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35

Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl. lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .70 - —
powd., cs. lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55 00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2 75 - —
Indust. grade, c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls. lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 13c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —

Photomicrograph showing Davison's Hydrogel enlarged 20 times actual size.

DAVISON

...partner in product development

Davison Engineers have a long record of working with manufacturers in the development of new products as well as solving problems on products currently in production. One such case is the use of Davison's Code 91 Hydrogel for imparting porosity in rubber products. This application required a product of high purity with a narrow total volatile control. The particle size had to be of definite consistency and a close control of the pH range was required. Davison Engineers worked on the problem with the manufacturer and developed Code 91 Hydrogel which is being used successfully and economically to meet the rigid specifications.

This is only one of the many cases in which Davison Engineers have been able to help a manufacturer solve a problem.

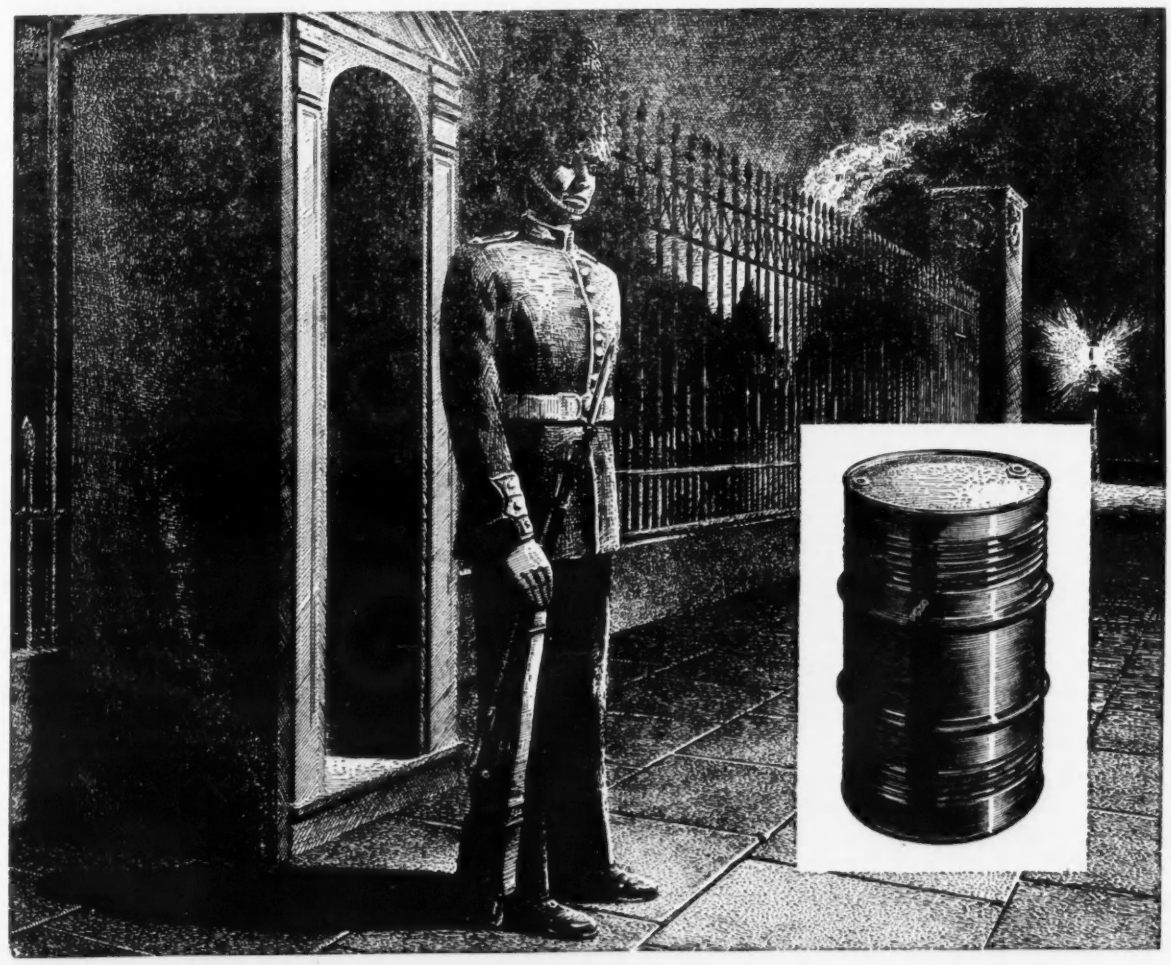
See your Davison Field Service Engineer today and discuss your manufacturing problem with him. Let the Davison Engineer be your partner in product development.

DAVISON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Sales Offices: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Houston, Texas; New York, N. Y.

Producers of: Catalysts, Inorganic Acids, Superphosphates, Triple Superphosphates, Phosphate Rock, Silica Gels and Silicofluorides. Sole producers of DAVCO® Granulated Fertilizer.

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89¾-	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works dlvd	lb.	.64	.64¼
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91 -	1.00
l.c.l.	lb.	.95 -	1.04
tanks	lb.	.86 -	.95
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate dms. c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
c.l. works	lb.	.62½-	.64
tanks works	lb	61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms. works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l. or t.l. works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)			
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½-	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin dms., frt alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	1.85 -	—
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., t.l. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.67 -	—
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	.30
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	.31
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27 -	.27½
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Borborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb.	1.20 -	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	5.00	5.50
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms. ton lots	lb.	.25 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07 -	.0745
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07 -	.0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.33
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	.30½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns		4.55	5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.20 -	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.275 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l. works.	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms. c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71 -	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22 -	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11 -	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31 -	.33
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32 -	.34
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	.30½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½-	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58 -	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Dipentene dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52 -	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59 -	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.56 -	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.28 -	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Divi divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock	ton	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05 -	—



USS Steel Drums guard product purity

Care—a special kind of care—goes into the fabrication and finishing of every single USS Steel Drum. From selecting the right kind of rugged steel from our own mills, through the many processing steps of drum-making, until, finally, the component parts – spotless and gleaming – are ready for assembly . . . *care is the byword!*

A final step to insure product protection is the application of a special phosphate solution to the spotlessly clean and scale-free surfaces. The phosphate coating not only guards against contamination and rust, but provides ideal bond for external paint surfaces. This combination of careful workmanship plus quality materials means that your product's purity is completely protected—from the moment it enters a USS Steel Drum—until the drum is tapped in your customer's plant.

Make sure your products have the protection they need—always ship in USS Steel Drums. They are available in capacities from 2½ to 110 gallons. There are special fittings and openings for unusual needs.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS

DIVISION
United States Steel Corporation
Dept. 596 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
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USS STEEL DRUMS

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb	21.30	35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	14.80

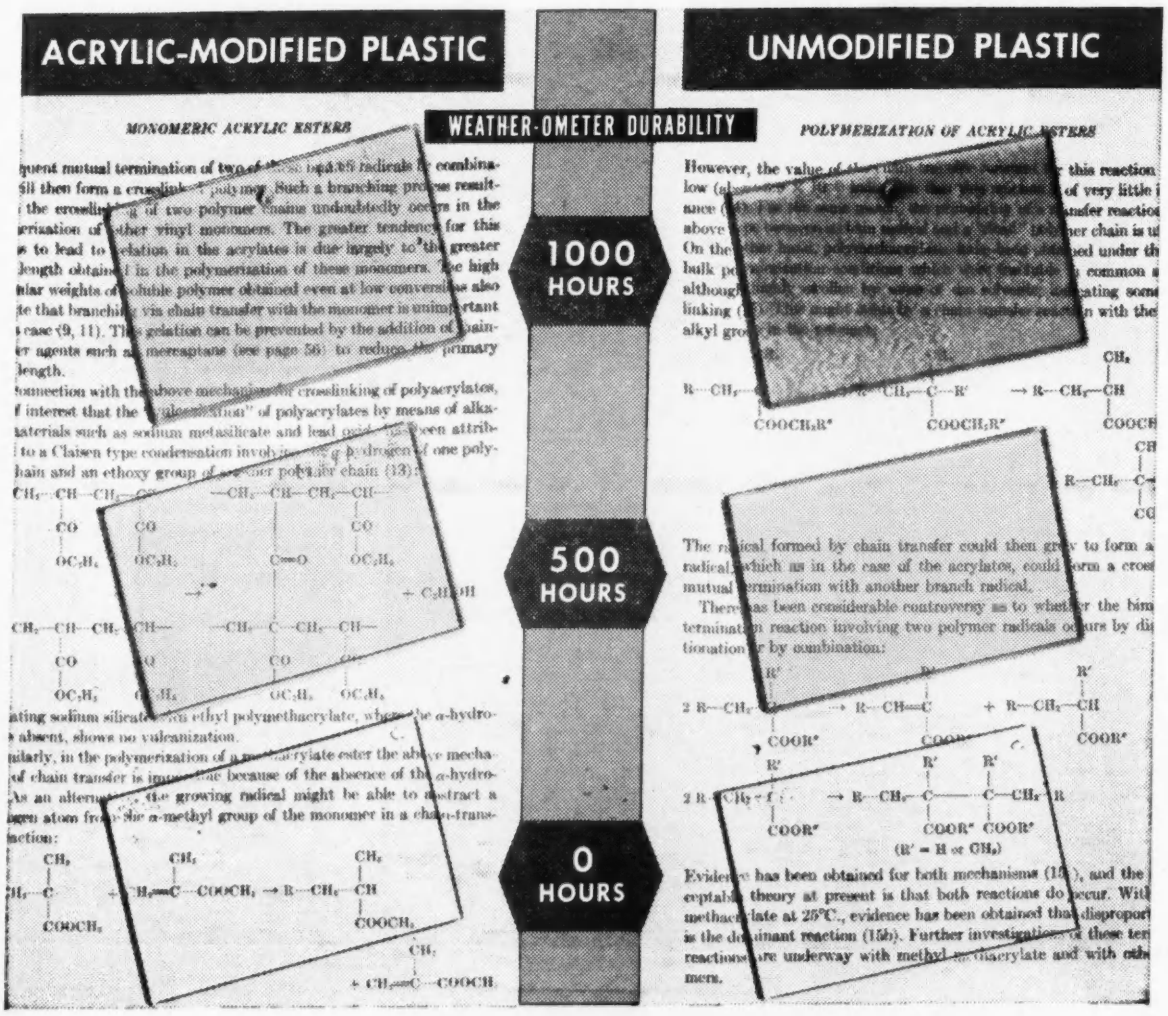
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
No. 17	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb	15.50	15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 33	lb	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb	17.20	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb	12.95	13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.			
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	—
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.29	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.			
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	—
190 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.16	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.65	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.07	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No			
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.31	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	—
749 Red BX	lb.	.87	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
860 Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	3.48	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra	lb.	2.89	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.93	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1113 Blue BLED, double paste	lb.	2.48	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder	lb.	3.94	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.54	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	1.09
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd. tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	.90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	.44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.44	.46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40



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Copolymers can be formed readily with the acrylic monomers and vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile or styrene. The primary chemical bonds which are formed mean that the acrylates cannot be extracted by even the strongest solvents, cannot migrate or volatilize; that copolymers remain tough and flexible. How can acrylic monomers make your product better? Our detailed booklet may hold the answer.

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Methyl acrylate	Ethyl methacrylate
Ethyl acrylate	Hexyl methacrylate
Butyl acrylate	Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Lauryl methacrylate
Methyl methacrylate	Stearyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate	Glacial methacrylic acid

Glacial acrylic acid

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Ethyl Iodine, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls ..... lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l. frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd, lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ... lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld, lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 135.00 - —
scrap, same basis ..ton 130.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .045 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61

Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No 2 bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .22½- —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .45 - —

G

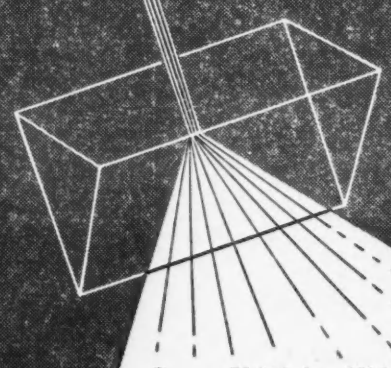
G salt, bbls., frt alld, 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls. ..... lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 2 bgs ..... lb. .78 - —
No. 3 bgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glue hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .1760- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16 - —
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —

Investigate

CONOCO H-300

the extender of profit

SECONDARY PLASTICIZER



demonstrates exceptional light stability when used with polyvinyl chloride formulations

Conoco H-300, in addition to possessing a number of other outstanding properties, is unique in its stability to discoloration caused by exposure to light. Fadometer tests prove that films containing H-300 show light stability *equal to or better than* those with no extenders. Just how economical it is may be seen from the fact that Conoco H-300 can be used to the extent of 25% of the total plasticizer required.

Conoco H-300 is available in either tank cars or drums.

Some of the other outstanding advantages of CONOCO H-300

- **Lower initial and aged viscosities in plastisols or organosols**
- **Improved mixing of formulations**
- **Greater low-temperature flexibility**
- **Saves as much as 2 cents a pound on the finished product**

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CONOCO Petrochemicals

Petrochemical know-how from the ground up!

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CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, fll-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Isand, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .23 - —
powd., USP, bbls lb. .28 - —
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½- .17
Manila C, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .27¼- .31
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .19½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .21 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .31 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .20½- —
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12½- .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .45¼- .48
No. 2, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .43 - —
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb 22 - 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.90 - —
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.65 - —
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

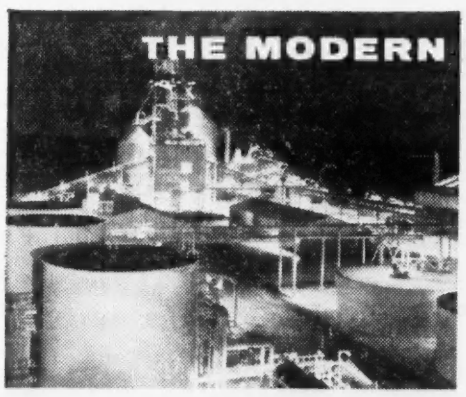
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green bls lb 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .229 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. 16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.02
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).

LITHIUM



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Every day, through modern chemistry, the addition of lithium is changing products for the better. In many areas—notably in glass, ceramics, multi-purpose greases, alkaline storage batteries, air conditioning and heat treating—lithium is reaching out with its magic touch to add superiority to the product or improvement to the process. American Potash & Chemical Corporation is a leading producer of lithium in many forms. Its Trona and Los Angeles, California plants produce lithium carbonate, lithium chloride and lithium bromide. AP&CC's subsidiary, American Lithium Chemicals, Inc., at San Antonio, Texas, makes lithium hydroxide from high-grade lepidolite ore. We suggest you take a good look at the versatile properties of lithium...and in so doing, remember Trona® lithium products are backed by years of pioneering experience and extensive production facilities.

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Plants: TRONA and LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc.)
HENDERSON, NEVADA

Export Division: 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York

Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.46	.70
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal.		.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	NP	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	NP	—
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).			
NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib, dms	lb.	.15¼	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	.15½
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.15¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1160	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	—
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.62	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.15	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¼	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¼	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32¼	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton	19.46	—
Lime, hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton	20.96	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	24.96	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.30	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	62.50	—
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis.	ton.	53.50	54.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.45	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works	lb.	.22	1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	—
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	.80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	.81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
Titanate dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08¾	—
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½	—
solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.20	2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	2.50	2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	3.00	—
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼	.28
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
extra light, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.29¼	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45	.52

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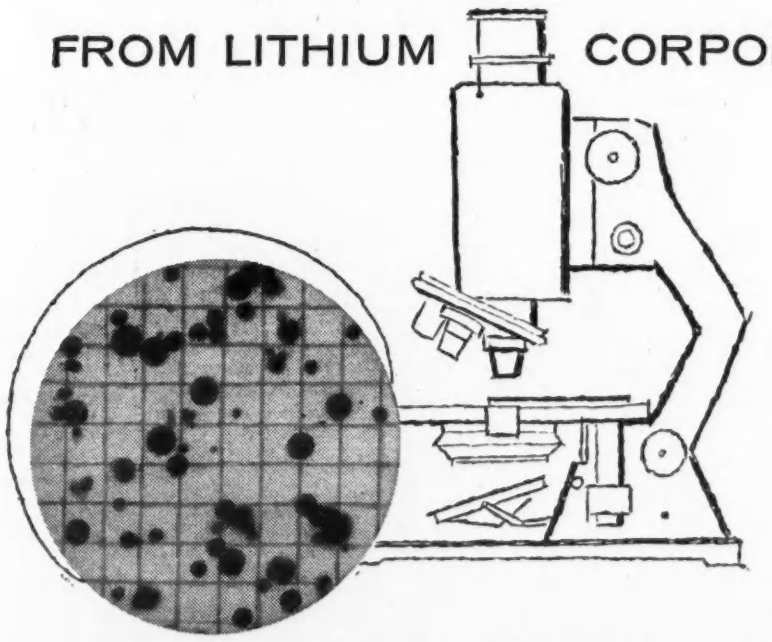

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Magnesite—Methylene Chloride

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. frt. equald ... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .14 .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
c.l. same basis lb .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05

Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works ... lb 90 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb 92 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls ... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ... ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ... ton.106.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms ... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.55% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms ... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works ... lb. .62 - —
single dm., works ... lb. .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ... gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn. USP racemic, cns ... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ... lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms ... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd ... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ... gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ... lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis ... lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms ... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ... lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ... lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.a., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ... lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .11¾- —

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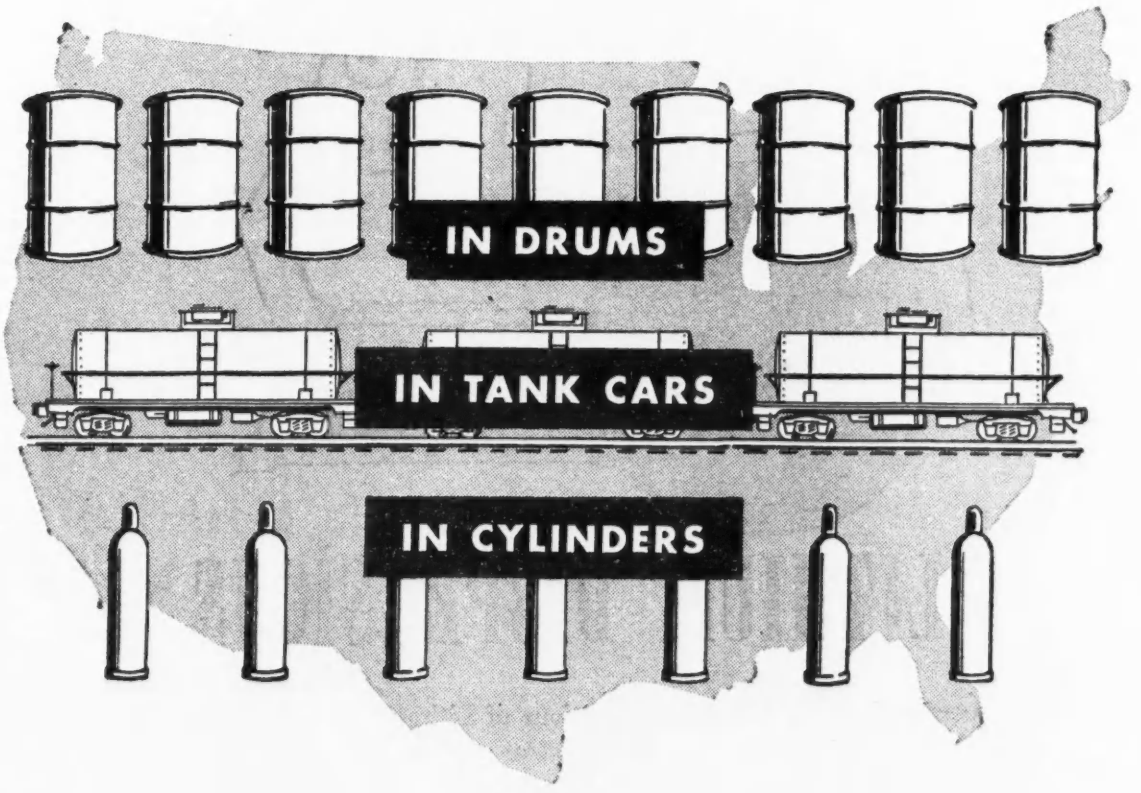
for consistently high purity



Monomethylamine–Dimethylamine–Trimethylamine
in aqueous and anhydrous forms

Du Pont research . . . Du Pont quality control . . . are constantly at work to produce methylamines that meet the highest standards of industry. The low molecular weight—plus the low cost of Du Pont methylamines—makes them ideal for a variety of organic reactions in the preparation of dyes, rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fungicides, herbicides, jet fuel and other products. For price and shipping data on Du Pont methylamines, phone or write our nearest district office.

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Del.

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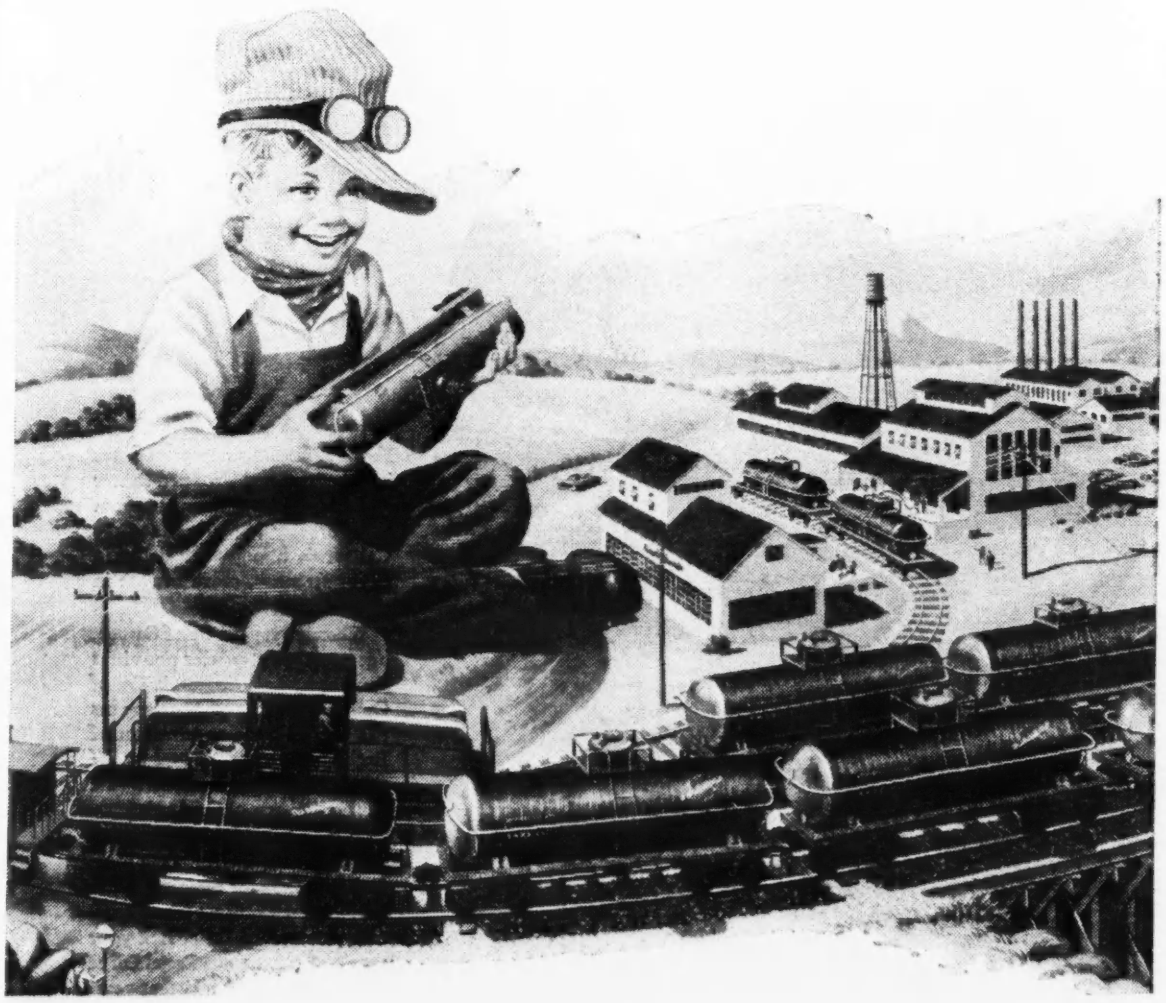
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works. lb. .99 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies. 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans. gal. .17½- .18
New York gal. .18 - .18½
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh cfns works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, cfns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies. lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works. lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, July, August unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
After September 1 unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .88 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .92 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —



Model way to ship bulk liquids

EVERY DAY the "liquid assets" of companies throughout America travel safely and surely in S.H.P.X. tank cars. Present capacity is more than 100 million gallons—and still rising!

There's good reason for this growing dependence upon Shippers' Car Line. As lessor and exclusive sales agent for ACF-built DURADOMES, we offer industry the finest tank cars that roll. They are designed for easier cleaning, maximum insulating efficiency and the best possible application of lining.

As transportation specialists, Shippers' maintains a network of offices and repair shops at strategic locations from coast-to-coast to keep rolling stock on the move... and to assure customers of prompt, dependable service.

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SHIPPERS' CAR LINE
DIVISION OF ACF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
30 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. • HOUSTON, TEX. • SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. • MILTON, PA. • EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. • SMACKOVER, ARK. • TULSA, OKLA. • NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • RED HOUSE, W. VA.

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .24½- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

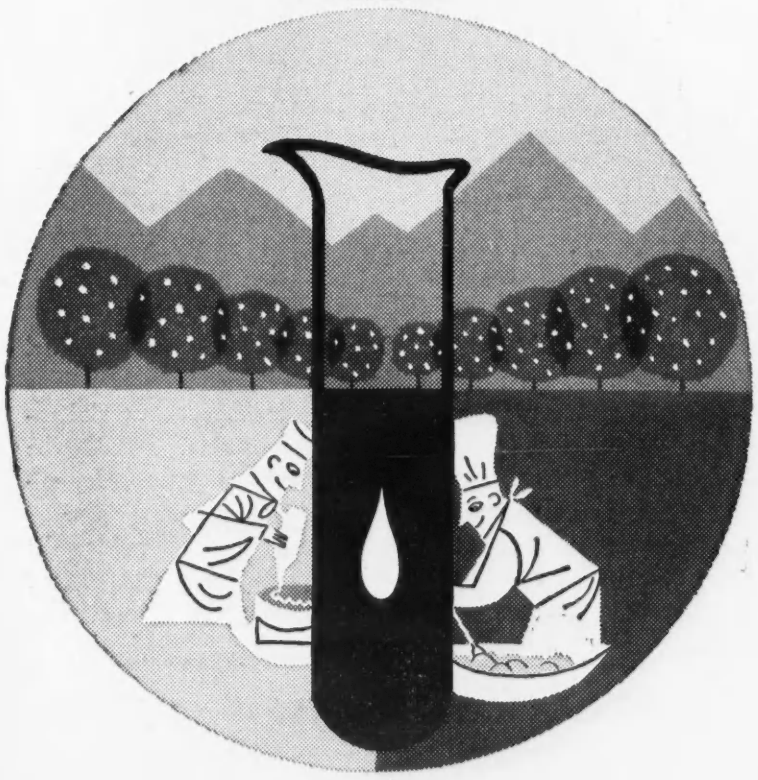
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns . . . . . lb. 3.05 - 3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms . . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots. . . . . lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots . . . . . lb 56.00 95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms . . . . . lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms . . . . . lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns . . . . . lb 3.25 —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns . . . . . lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns . . . . . lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns . . . . . lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. . . . lb. 2.80 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works . . . . . lb. .65 .70
Cajeput, native, cns. . . . . lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns. . . . . lb. 2.25 - 3.40

Oil, calamus, bots. . . . . lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. . . . . lb. .30 - .45
white, dms . . . . . lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns. . . . . lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns . . . . . lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns . . . . . lb. 3.50 - —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.
Cardamom, NF, bots. . . . . lb.38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l . . . . lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .2710- —
tanks . . . . . lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. . . . . lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .2560- —
tanks . . . . . lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l . . . . . lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .20¼- —
tanks . . . . . lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks . . . . . lb. .18 - —
USP, dms., c.l. . . . . lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .24 - —
tanks . . . . . lb. .21 - —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .28½- —
tanks . . . . . lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14½
75% dms., works . . . . . lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms . . . . . lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots . . . . . lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.190.00-195.00

Oil, chenopodium, NF, cns. . . . . lb. 3.50 - 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots. . . . . lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms . . . . . lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) . . . . . lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. . lb. .88 - —
Java, cns. . . . . lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. . . . . lb. 1.35 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. . . . . lb. 2.65 - 2.90
leaf, crude, dms . . . . . lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. . lb. .11⅞- .12
Pac. coast . . . . . lb. .10¾- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms. . lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. . . . . lb. .12 - —
Codliver, USP, dms . . . . . gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. . . . . lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. . . . . lb.11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works . . . . . lb. .12 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. . lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms. . . . . lb. .1759- .17¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .1559- —
Costus, bots. . . . . oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East . lb. .12 - .12⅛
Valley . . . . . lb. .12 - .12⅛
Texas . . . . . lb. .11⅞- .12¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. . lb. .04⅜- —
refd., salad, dms. . . . . lb. .17⅜- .17¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .15⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. . . . . lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. . . . . lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots. . . . . lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. . . . . lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. . . . lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. . . . . lb. 5.50 - 7.50

Oil, eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80%, dms. . lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. . . . . lb. .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. . . . . lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns. . . . . lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. . . . . lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms. . . . . lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms. . . . . lb. .1350- .1400
tanks . . . . . lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. . . . . oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. . . . . lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns. . . . . lb.14.00 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. . . . . lb.18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms. . . . . lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. . . . . lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. . . . . lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. . . . . lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Hemlock, cns. . . . . lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. . . . . lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. . . . . lb. .58 - .58
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. . . . . lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. . . . . lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns. . . . . lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns. . . . . lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns. . . . . lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns. . . . . lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. . lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns. . . . . lb. 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots. . . . . lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. . . . . lb. 2.10 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. . . . . lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. . . . lb. 3.80 - —
West Indian, cns. . . . . lb. 3.80 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns. . lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. . . . . lb.50.00 -85.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. . lb. .1600- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .1700- .1725
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) . lb. .1270- —
New York . . . . . lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York . . . . . lb. .1440 .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. . . . . lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf . lb. .08¾ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. . . . . lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots. . . . . lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. . . . . lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. . . . . lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots . . . . . lb.575.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. . lb.10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms. . . . . lb.10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. . . . . lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. . . . . lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks . . . . . lb. .14¼- .14½
Oleo, extra, dms. . . . . lb. .18 - .18⅛
Olibanum, bots. . . . . lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots. . . . . lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid . gal. 3.45 - 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. . . . . lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. . lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. . . . . lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. . . . . lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. . . . . lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. . lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. . . . lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. . . . . lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms. . . . . lb. .1500- .1600
Palmarosa, cns. . . . . lb. 8.50 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy. . gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. . . . . lb. 6.25 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13½- —
refd., dms. . . . . lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .17¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. . . . . lb. 6.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms . . . . . lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. . lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms. . . . . lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. . . . . lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. . . . . lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C. . lb. .176 - —
dlvd. . . . . lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars . . . . . lb. .22 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. . lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .15 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots. . . . oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. . lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms. . . . . lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. . . . . lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .17⅜- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .15⅞- —
Sage, clary, bots. . . . . lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. . . . . lb. 4.10 - 4.65
Spanish, cns. . . . . lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns. . . . . lb.13.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms. . . . . lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms. . . . . lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. . . . . lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. . . . . lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms. . . . . lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works . gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . gal. .44 - —
tanks, works . . . . . gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. . . . . lb.27.50 -31.00



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers
Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11¼- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1570- .1590
tanks lb. .1370- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1520- .1570
tanks lb. .1320- —
salad, dms. lb. .1600- .1625
tanks lb. .1400- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.30 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .03½- .03¾
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 3.80
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comm., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse, N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech. white cns lb. 40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- .25¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23¼- —
domestic mills lb. .24 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns., dms. lb. .28 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns lb. 9.60 -11.00
Java cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
62-75 vis. non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .11¾- .12
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

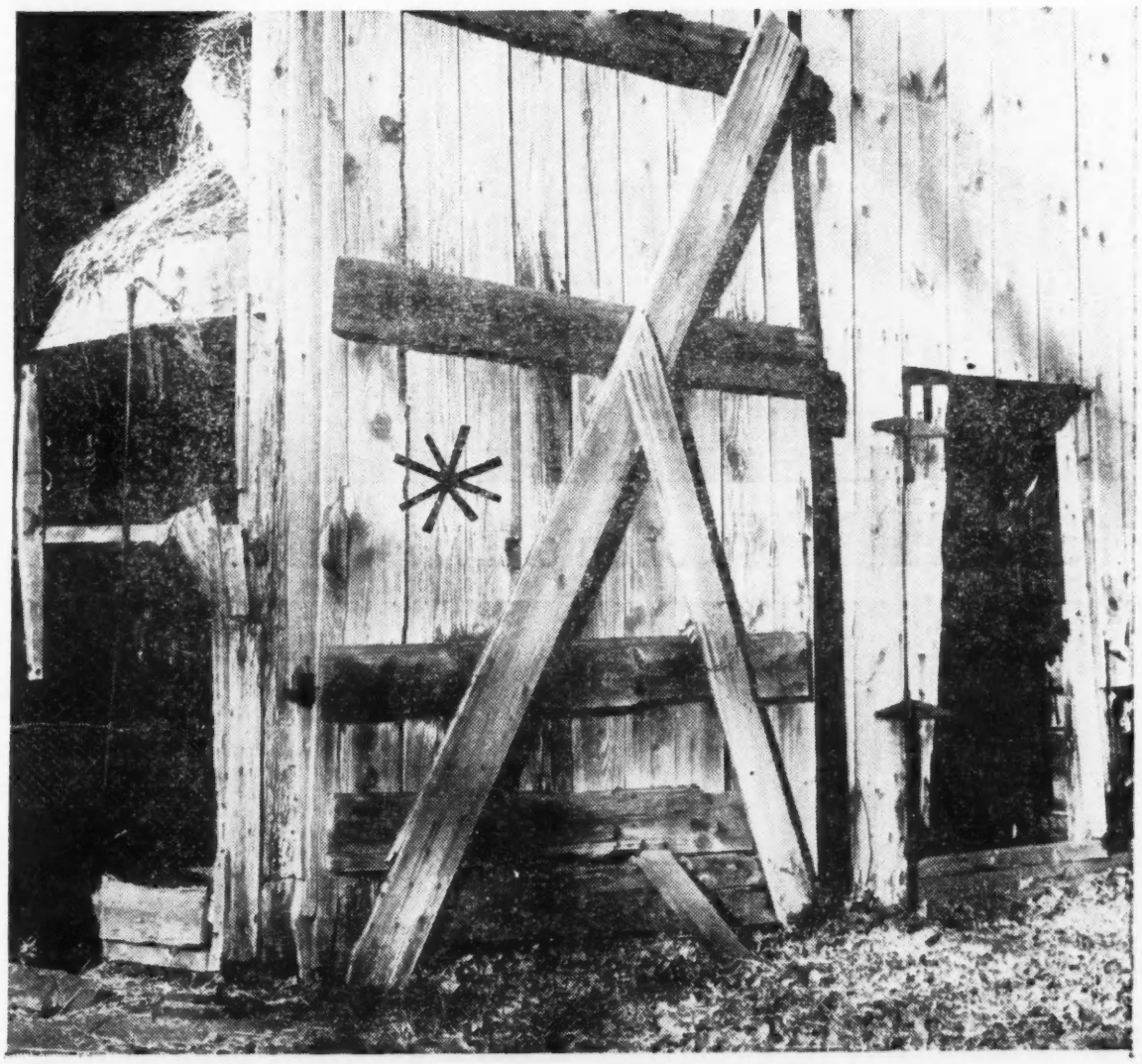
Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 125-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 53.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar spot, bgs lb. .31½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .35 .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., imp., bls lb. .95 - —
dms lb. .70 .75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - —
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¾- .06¼



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■ Water-repellent solutions made with RCI Pentachlorophenol protect lumber investments against decay and termite attack . . . keep wood dimensionally stable . . . reduce its tendency to crack or check.

Wood protected by RCI Penta solutions is clean, easy to handle . . . lasts up to 4 times as long as untreated lumber.

Penta treatment is proven. For years it has helped keep down expenses for light and power companies, railroads, highway departments by deferring wood replacement . . . cutting wood maintenance costs.

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Phenol • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride • Maleic Anhydride
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REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Creative Chemistry . . .
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Petrolatum—Piperidine

Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., cl., refy. lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial, aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —

Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12675- —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —

Petroleum solvent, stoddard, tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —

p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.50 - —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.50 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 17¾ - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19
tanks, same basis lb .16 - —

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —

39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —

USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17

Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —

Salicylate (see Salol.)

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65

Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50

l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drns., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —

N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —

o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80

p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —

Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —

Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60

b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07

Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —

l-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35

o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44

p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —

Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —

Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —

Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —

Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, cgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- .20¼

Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —

Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —

a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422

b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —

g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75

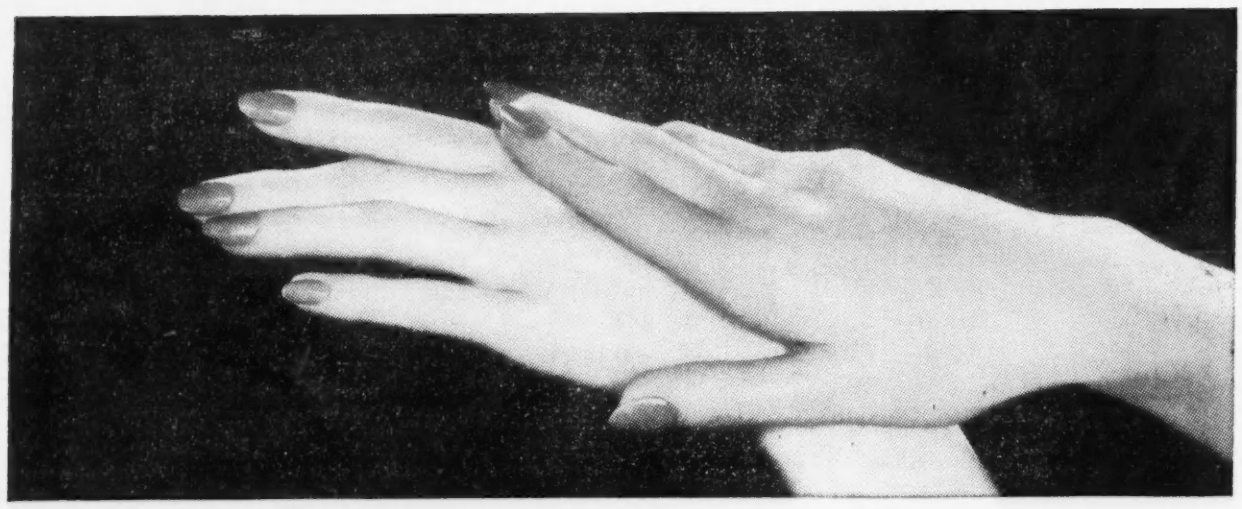
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .58 - —

Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —

d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50

Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70

The **SHINE** of auto **LACQUER**



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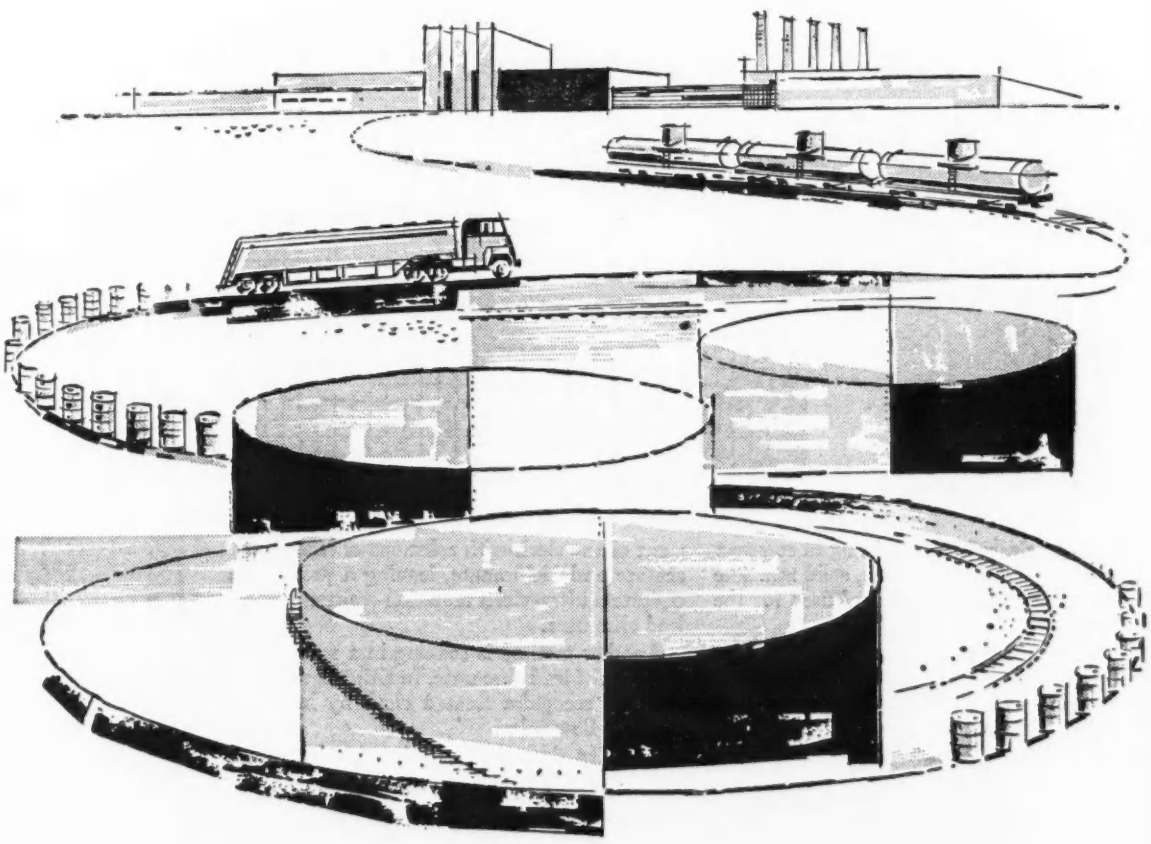
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾ - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Tall, tanks, works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 - 107.00
Pleurisy root bls lb. 45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 16.10 - —
Poke root bls lb. 19 - 22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots. dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, doms., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp. kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200 lb lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .38 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½ - .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼ - .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .725 - .791
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
5,000-lb lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½ - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs lb. .40 - —
Pumice dom. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb. 45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. 65 - —
liq. 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, dms works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2° non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —



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36 Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb .20 - —
black, dms., works lb .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cms., works lb .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb 15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs, c.l., lb .16½ - .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb .08¼ - .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb .12 23 64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb 11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½ —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .59 - .63½
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .40 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675 - —
Red, lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. 02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 02¾ - —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb 1 10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb 6.40 —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½ —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.62 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .31
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1 95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms, 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03½ - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.27½ - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib, dms lb .75 - .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.00 -16.00
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs lb. .16½ - —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .17 - —
Indian, natural, bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .46 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton.43.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Better cigars have one thing in common — they burn with a long, solid ash. The quality of the tobacco leaf used for the wrapper is a key factor.

Most wrapper leaf is grown in fields protected from the sun by acres of cotton shade cloth. This filters out harsh radiation, without interfering with rainfall or the natural "breathing" cycle.

Until recently, this cloth deteriorated rapidly. Now its useful life has been increased three-fold. The secret is treatment of the cloth with solutions of lead acetate and bichromate, leaving a precipitate of ultra-violet radiation-resistant lead chromate.

Another method is soaking in a resin emulsion of lead chromate. In either case you can recognize treated cloth by its bright yellow color.

Actually, there are few industries that do not depend on Mutual chromium chemicals in some form.

How can we help *you?*

Sodium Bichromate Sodium Chromate Potassium Bichromate
Ammonium Bichromate Chromic Acid Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

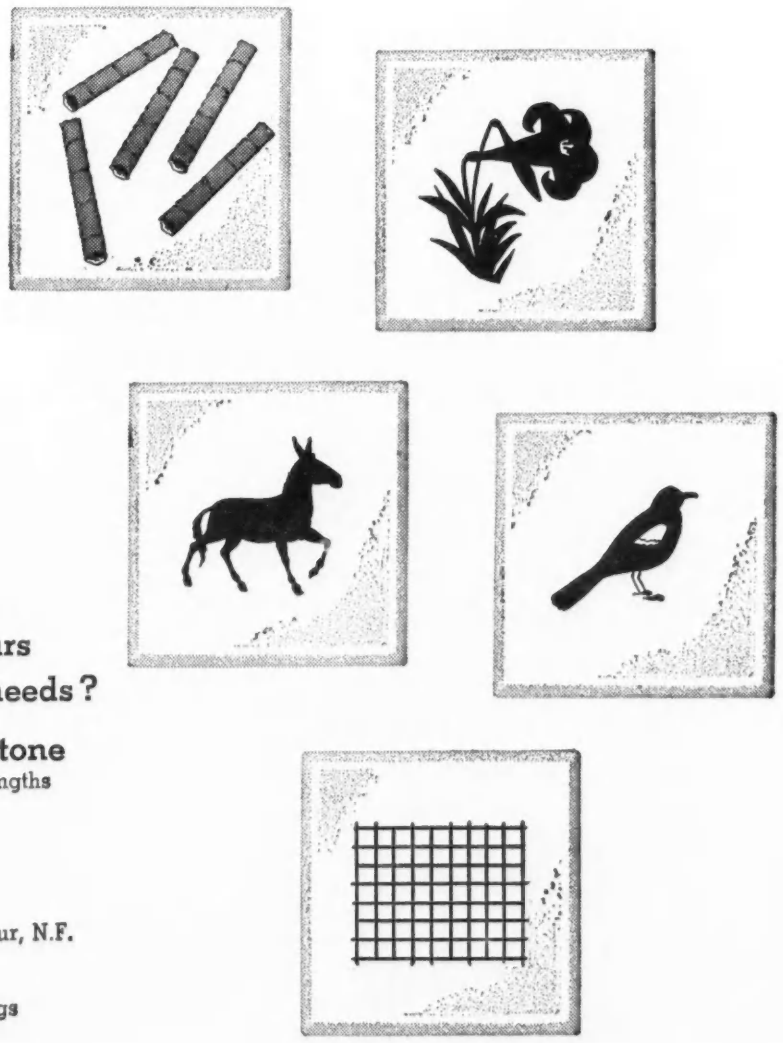
MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
MUTUAL — ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.90¾	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.86⅜	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.86¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.86⅞	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅛	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.61¼	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.62⅛	—
500-oz lots	oz.	.62⅜	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.63⅜	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.			
Proteinate mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong NF bots. dms., 1.000 oz. lots	oz	1.00	—
Soapbark, whole, bls	lb.	.38	.40
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.45	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs.		1.80	—
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs.		2.90	4.67
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.50	—
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.75	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.85	4.62
bulk c.l. works 100 lbs.		1.45	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.50	—
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs.		5.60	—
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.80	—
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.80	2.90
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.10	—
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs		5.20	—
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.30	—
smaller lots, works 100 lbs		2.60	—
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15½	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87	1.30
refd., bbls. works	lb.	.83	—
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.35	2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.29½	—
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	12.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	13.50	—
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.55	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.40	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.15	—
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1890	—
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l frt equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Bisulfate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.90	—
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.55	—
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		2.05	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.38	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		3.00	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.40	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, bgs.	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.58	—
20-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	.1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP, XIV gran., dms	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. higher.		prices	½c
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178	—
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.14	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1430	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80	.83
tech, dms	lb.	.35	—
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l.	lb.	1.20	—
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18½	.23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).			
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.93	.98

Sodium hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).			
pea crystals, bgs.	100-lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.50	4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	5.05
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.	lb.	2.55	2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% cbys., dms. works	lb.	.26½	—
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	135.50	140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.			
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works	ton	204.00	—
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.17	.19
less than 14,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.175	.195
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.70	7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs.		5.85	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		6.20	8.10

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.60	6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l., works 10 lbs.		5.10	7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd cryst., dms., works	lb.	.88	—
	lb.	.69	.73
Monohydate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	43.50	—
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton	51.25	—
bulk c.l. same basis	ton	47.75	—
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.50	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.50	—
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.30	—
l.c.l., orks 100 lbs.		6.65	7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.40	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.30	7.65
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.		10.85	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate).			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	.33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.			
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.178	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.1860	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910	.1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.63	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20¼
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.10	9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.20	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.60	8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.00	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.05	9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.40	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.80	5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.			



which of these
MATHIESON
industrial sulphurs
best suits your needs?

refined roll brimstone
Sticks, 1¾" dia. broken lengths
99.9-100% pure
400-lb. barrels
150-lb. burlap bags

lily brand
Sublimed Flowers of Sulphur, N.F.
Refined fluffy powder
165-lb. barrels
50-lb. triple-wall paper bags

mule brand
Commercial Flour Sulphur
99.5% min. purity
90% passing 80-mesh
240-lb. barrels
50-lb. triple-wall paper bags

red wing brand
Ground Refined Sulphur, N.F.
200- & 250-lb. barrels
100-lb. lined burlap bags

granular sulphur
Crude Granular Sulphur
8 or 16-mesh
99.5% min. purity
50-lb. triple-wall paper bags

For the rubber industry Mathieson also offers a full line of regular, conditioned, and oil-treated sulphurs.
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3928

INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorobenzene • Polychlorobenzene • Trichlorophenol

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisicilate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 - .652
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 48.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. 75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .814 - .824
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.06½ - 1.07½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .946 - 1.214
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½ - .83½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .999 - 1.019
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —

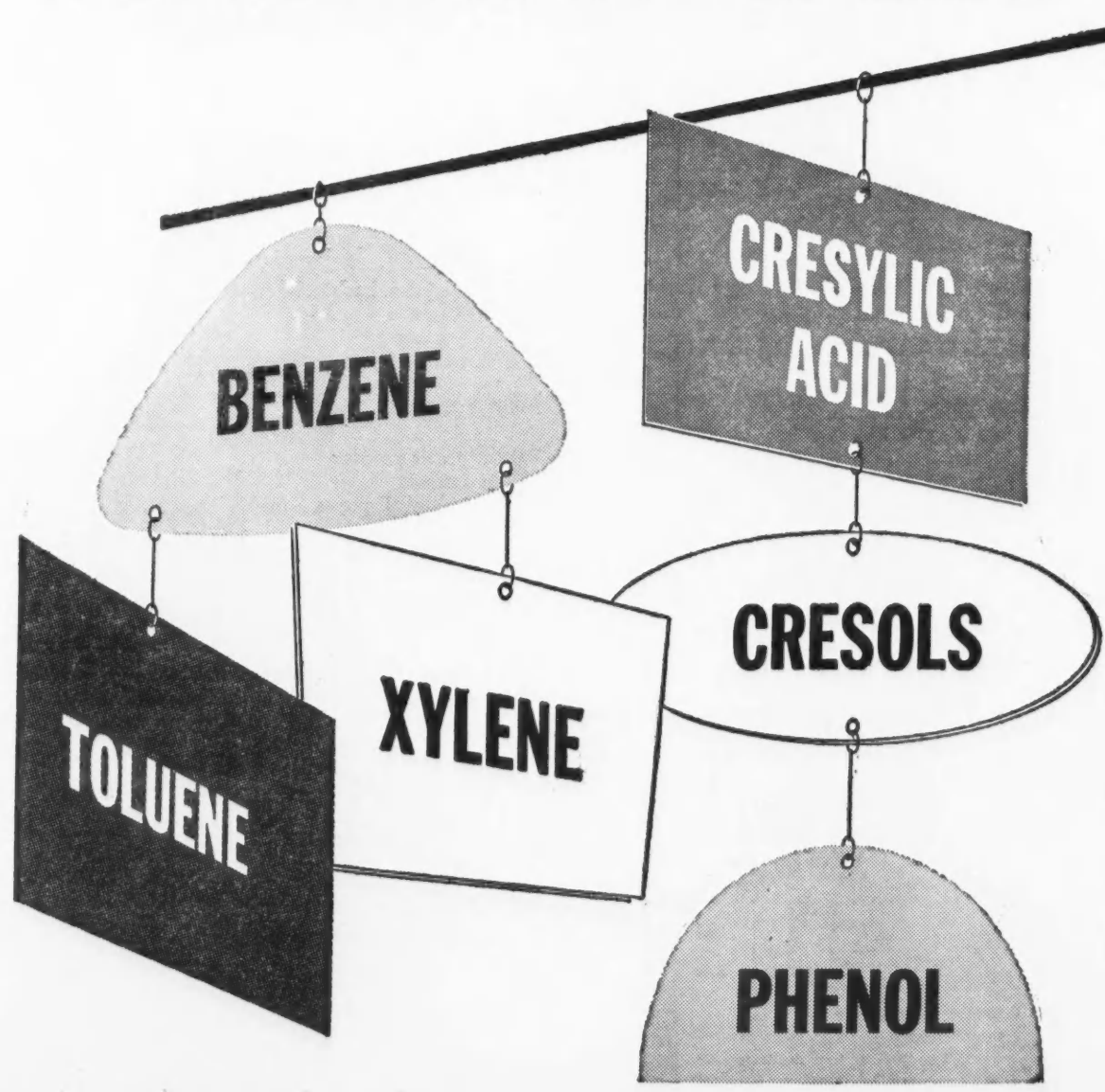
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ Nom.
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¾ - .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½ - .09

Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70

Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Chemicals
from United States Steel



Sulfur, crude bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —

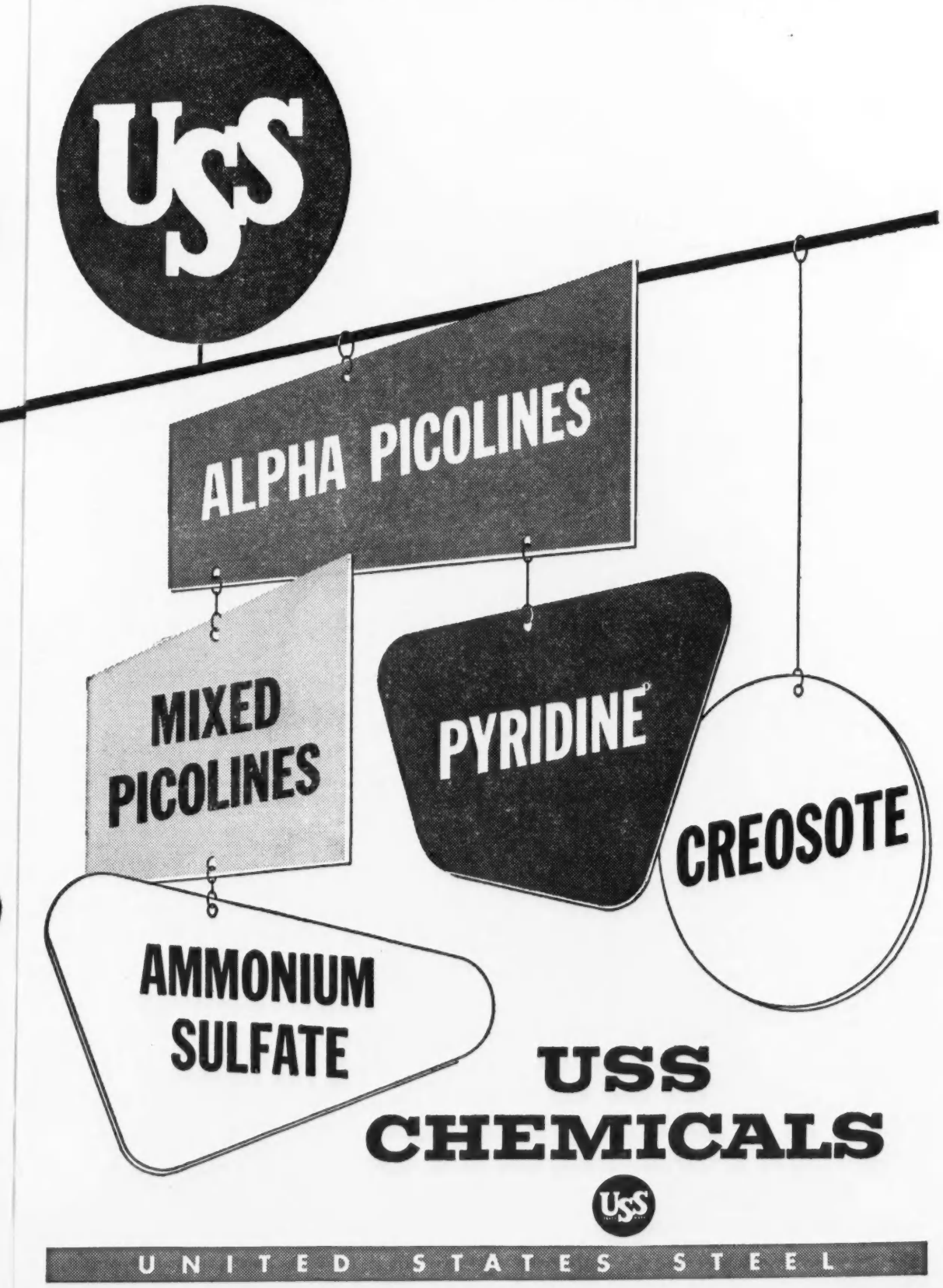
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton 126.00 - 128.00
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton 122.00 - 124.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. ord., Calif., grd., bgs. c.l., works ton 33.00 - 39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 38.00 - —
Imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .10¾ - .11
indelible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07⅜ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞ - —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾ - .10¼

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Siamese, medium, bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼ - .06⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21⅛
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l. or t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 129.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ton 147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo 136.60 - —
Acetate kilo 185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —



Tributyl Citrate—Wax, Carnauba

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12¼
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works. lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

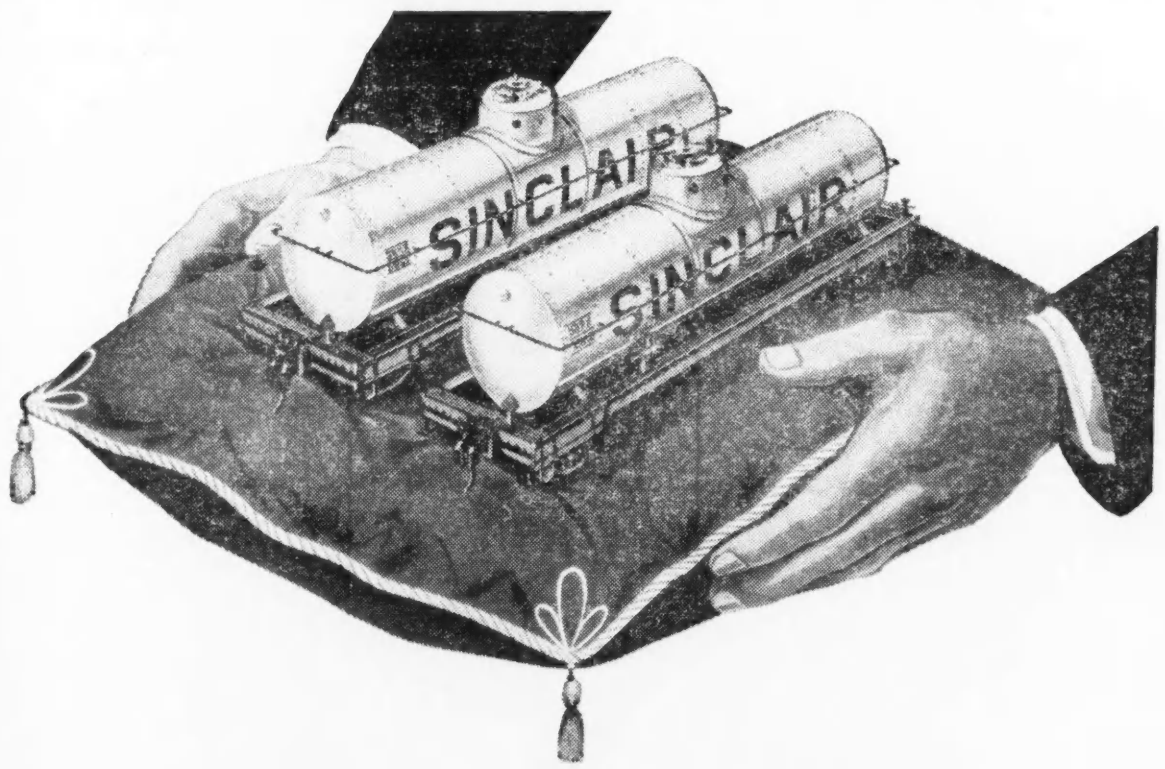
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 -84.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.60.00 -61.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free perio.. of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .03¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis. kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 3 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 -96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton.91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08¾
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .69
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .68 - .70
refd., bgs lb. .71 - .73
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .71
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.



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Wax, Japan, cs.	lb.	.49	.50
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.09	.10
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
Montan, dom., refd., bgs.	lb.	.27	.29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
German, bgs.	lb	No prices.	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.93	.95
tech., bgs	lb.	.85	Nom.
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	67¼	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.20	—
rossed, bls	lb.	.21	—
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.27	—
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	39 50	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	56 00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27 00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	44 00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C. dms., c.l. same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	40	—
tanks, same basis	lb	38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:— Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:— Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal	35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.13	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.03	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	3.73	4.25

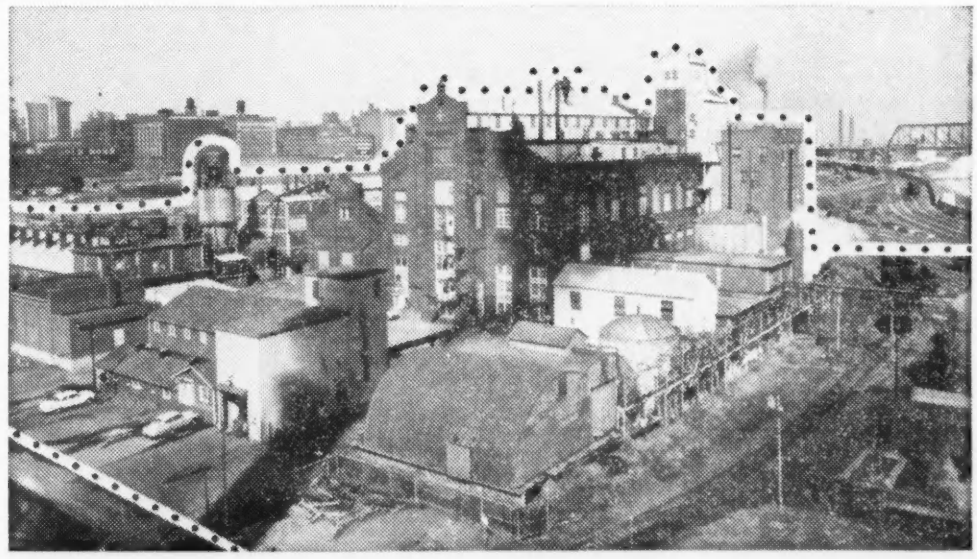
Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.203	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.10	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.85	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.60	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, coml., white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Stearate tech. USP ctns., c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100	lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E 100	lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher.			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.25	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride cns., works	lb	7.00	8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

FOR SALE — as a Unit

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT

STRATEGICALLY LOCATED IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA



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Includes 6½ acres of land, buildings, machinery and wide variety of industrial equipment potentially useful for manufacture of anti-biotics, biological, pharmaceutical, food and feed products. Plant is still fully equipped with functional units primarily for production of commerical grade ethyl alcohol and resultant by-products. Five minutes from downtown, has railroad sidings and dock facilities. Nine wells and well-sites supply the plant with fresh water with a year-round temperature of 50-52 degrees. In addition, both city and Missouri River water are available. Plant buildings shown within dotted white lines on photo. Personal inspection may be arranged by contacting address below, or Room 104, Federal Office Building, 15th and Dodge, Omaha, Nebraska—Telephone: Jackson 7900.

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Utilizing Education Week

President Eisenhower has designated the period beginning November 11 as American Education Week and has urged full possible participation by all citizens in its appropriate observance. It is highly desirable—and clearly necessary—that a program for such observance be prepared by some fully capable agency and made widely public as soon as possible. Otherwise, there will be as many varieties of observances as there are group, or even individual participants.

"Let us," said the President, "stress the need for good schools to keep America strong." The community, group, and individual interpretations of "good" and "strong" in that connection can be, and doubtless would be, of unlimited variety, with a preponderance, however, of declarations that the only way to get good schools and a strong America is by way of the providing of federal funds in quantities determined on the basis of some number of appraisals of an equal variety of opinions. In the concomitant arguing over why the recent movement for such educational funding failed, the objective of the week's observance would be entirely forgotten.

There is some guidance in the direction of a satisfactory and effective program for the education week in the findings of last year's White House Conference on Education. There is much additionally of value in the report of the recently completed study by the Council for Financial Aid to Education on financial grants by business in areas of higher education. One problem of observance programming is to adjust those two sets of findings to the needs of basic education in the service of the people of America.

Every movement in the direction of the remedying of the shortcomings readily recognizable in the educative service of the nation runs into two roadblocks. One is the inadequacy of housing facilities. The other is the quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of the supply of teachers. Money can provide buildings—but it takes more than four walls to make a schoolroom. Money also can make teaching attractive to more individuals—but there are now too many for whom that is the major if not the only, attraction. In neither case is money alone sufficient to provide satisfactory educative service. Schoolrooms must be properly designed. Teachers must be properly purposed. Both need supplements or complements—rest and recreation facilities for the first; deputies, assistants, and clerks for the latter; plus adequate coordination service in both instances.

In the observance of the education week, special attention should be given to the potentialities of televised and recorded instruction—adequately complemented with human contact meeting the important requirements of students in information, interpretation, and advice, which are not always properly or satisfactorily dealt with under today's methods. With due regard for their limitations, those potentialities should be given full serious consideration. They run all the way from better information in subjects of customary curricular presentation to direct service in the needs of community industry through bringing the plant to the class in word and work.

Selling Is Not Simple

In the practical concept of industrial economic existence, the most pertinent principle is that production makes output, but income depends on distribution. It is fundamental that distribution is the channel between producer and consumer. Further, it is basic that, while demand may—and usually does—apply some pull upon the movement of products through that channel, the maintenance of a satisfactory flow is helped but little by supply. It depends almost wholly upon the push of selling. But, there is much more to satisfactory selling than mere push. It must be creative as well as promotive. And the time, the place, and the relative prominence of their application are matters which call for understanding, restraint, and sincerity.

The salesman and the purchasing agent are partners in a venture in mutual satisfaction. Their relations are, of course, human. They reach in several directions beyond the axiomatic "supplying of the right goods to the right customer at the right place and the right time, in the right package, for the right payment."

Hence it is that the chemical industry of this country, possessing enormous and ever-expanding capacity for production, needs a selling service of the greatest ability. The providing of such service is the cornerstone of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry and the objective of that organization's periodical sales clinics, the fifth of which is scheduled for October 15, by way of instruction, inspiration, and introspection.

Satisfactory selling service is as important and as necessary for the buyer as it is for the seller. That is a big reason behind the inclusion among the topics of the coming chemical sales clinic of a presentation on "The Traffic Department as an Arm of the Sales Department." That axiomatic right time and right place in supplying is not merely a matter of words; delivery has a big role in relation to buyer satisfaction, and without buyer satisfaction, nothing can be satisfactory for the seller.

There are factors without number—and some without name—behind the satisfactoriness of selling service to the buyer. They well would be given a large measure of attention in all schooling for salesmen. It would be well—and wise—for the sponsors of the chemical clinic to invite all salesmen to contribute out of their experience to a collection of buyers' gripes. It would be still better to extend such an invitation to buyers. In fact, there is good reason to suggest that buyers contribute voluntarily to the providing of such useful information to the clinic—anonymously in all respects for reasons which make it clear that a panel session of purchasing agents could not be included in a sales clinic; although its contributory value would be high.

Selling, of course, is a practice in human relations with a commercial objective. Obviously it is subject to all the vagaries and other features of human thinking and behavior. That is why it calls at least as much for tact as it does for technic. All the talk about hard selling, soft selling, merchandising, marketing, persuasion, communication, motivation—and what have you—means nothing until translated into terms of human understanding at the individual level. That calls for some natural capacity, much more proper training, and a large "dose" of supervisory managerial ability to evaluate and anticipate all possible influences and effects of initiative, independence, intervention, interference, and incentives. A sales clinic has no limits in possibilities—in any number of directions.

A Puzzle in Research Service

Research has always presented many problems for industry, both theoretical and practical. Those problems range all over the numerous segments of the wide areas of basic research, appraisal of research findings, and selective application, at least experimentally, of those determined, or even presumed, to be of practicable promise.

Research is steadily assuming a more important and more essential role in industrial activities and progress. The basic problems consequently are multiplied. The meeting of the actual and potential needs for research services has become a problem at all stages. There has been little, if any, helpfully contributory move in the direction of solution of the major problems by any such means as the suggested relegation of basic research to educational institutions, that of appraisals to governmental agencies or industrial organizations of national or other wide scope, and that of practical application to private enterprise on the basis of individual determination and appropriate negotiation.

All the aspects have been brought prominently to general notice over the past several months in the controversy over the desire of the bank that is the trustee of the Petroleum Research Fund to sell the securities of the development and research corporation which constitute the fund. The petition of the trustee in that direction has been supported by the American Chemical Society which is reported to be the income beneficiary under the fund. It is opposed vigorously by "independent" petroleum interests which contend that the services of the development and research corporation are so necessary in their operations that the proposed disposal of its securities might force them out of business.

After some weeks of legalistic bickering, a supreme court justice in New York has granted the protesting oil group permission to intervene in the case. The outcome of the action has significance potentially much broader than the field of service with which it has to do. It could open the way for interference in various directions with the reliance of industrial concerns upon external sources of research services which might, for financial or other reasons, be faced with the necessity of finding a purchaser, or might voluntarily desire to do so.

In the pending petroleum case, it would seem to be indicated quite plainly that the interests of those dependent upon the services involved would best be served if their national organization made adequate arrangements with the trustee of the fund to purchase the constituent securities, take over the operations of the research enterprise, and provide the services needed by its members. The matter appears to be one of those in which the best policy and practice is to do it yourself.

Washington Talks It Over

Independent Producers Faced With Keeping Oil Import Problem Alive Despite Mounting Suez Canal Crisis.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The independent oil producers have a new major problem on their hands—how to keep the subject of oil imports and their threat to the independent producers a live issue in the face of the Suez Canal situation and the possibilities that involves.

The producers have a petition on file with the Office of Defense Mobilization calling for action by the government to curb the imports of oil into the United States on the grounds that they constitute a danger to an industry essential to national defense. Hearings have been tentatively slated for next month.

Officials at the ODM report, however, that there is a noticeable lessening of interest in the upcoming hearing in the light of the Middle East situation. If the traffic through the canal should be halted, the question of Middle East oil displacing US oil on the east coast will vanish.

Not only that, but US producers will be called upon to step up production quickly in order to supply European requirements until new arrangements can be made for getting the oil out of the Middle East without using the Suez.

At the present time, there is no intention of calling off next month's hearings, but ODM officials are pointing out to inquirers that the Suez situation is taking precedence over all other matters. Consequently, the independents have little hope for an early ruling on their petition while the crisis continues.

Any Agricultural Ideas?

Any firm or association which has an idea or suggestion for a line of research that could possibly be of some value in broadening the use of agricultural products in industry will find the newly-appointed bipartisan commission an anxious listener.

Through letters and conferences, the commission is making an appeal for suggestions which would help it draw up a plan of research to be offered for congressional approval before next June 15. It is possible some of the suggestions to become practical or feasible may require exploration, research development, market testing, plant acquisition, allocation of surplus commodities, rapid amortization of equipment or plants, plant financing and other requirements.

These obstacles should not deter the offering of the suggestion, however. They will be welcomed by the commission. In making suggestions, include all elements thought to be necessary to make the suggestion workable and send them to the President's appointed bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Rutile Goal Is Closed

No more tax amortization certificates will be issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization for expanding production of rutile, a basic mineral in the production of titanium.

The agency closed down the goal on recommendations of the Interior department which notes that the demand for titanium-bearing ores in a mobilization period can be met through the combined use of rutile, ilmenite and slag.

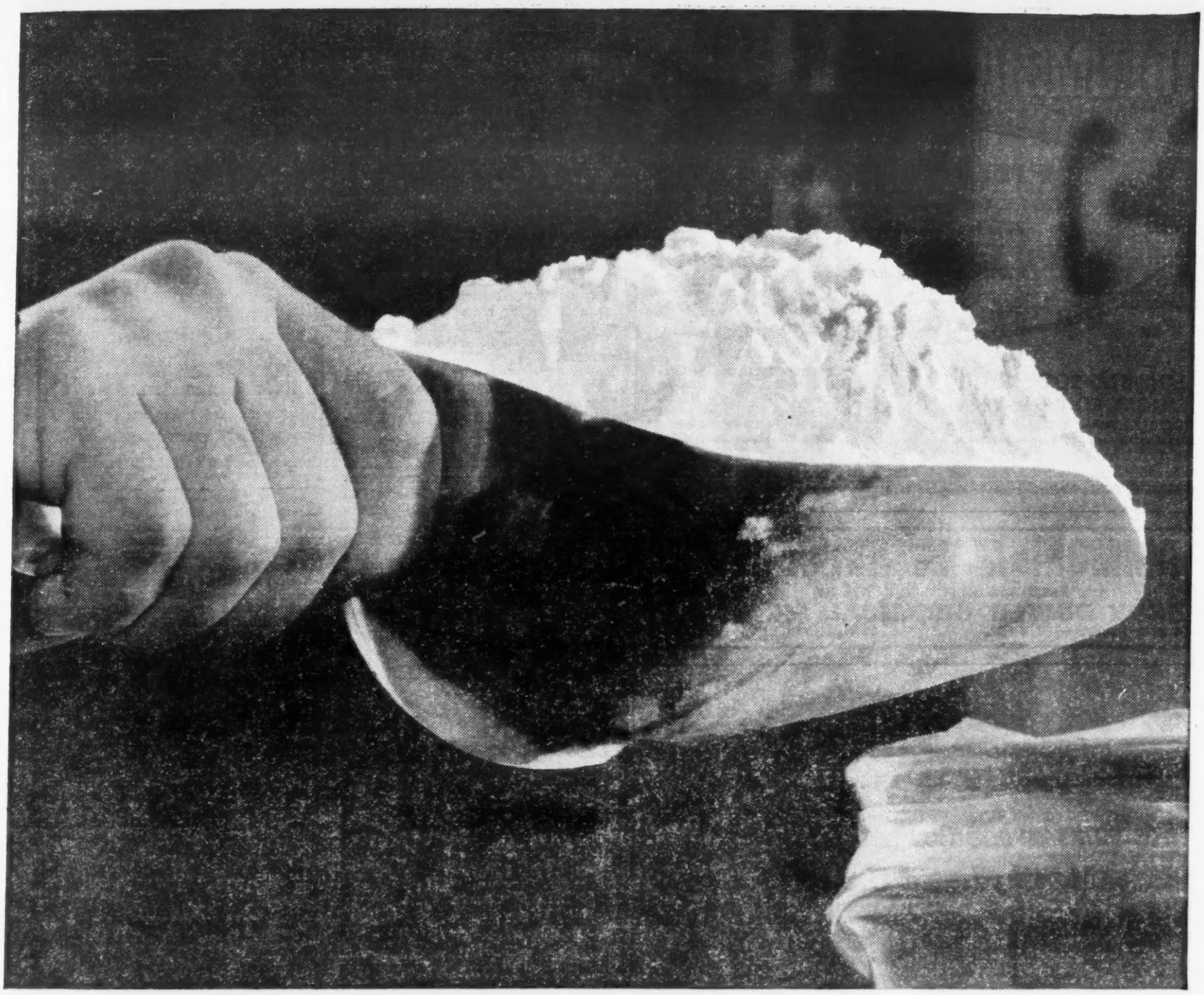
The rutile goal, as established in September 1952, called for an annual supply of 25,000 tons of the ore from foreign and domestic sources. The figure was raised a 35,000-ton goal on September 21, 1955, but since titanium can also be produced from ilmenite and slag as well as rutile, there was no need to hold the rutile goal open longer.

In addition to being the source for titanium, rutile is also used in the production of welding rod coatings, fibrous glass, alloys and carbides, ceramics, and chemicals.

Winning the Fly Battle

The government is gaining in its battle against the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. Insecticidal spraying — chief weapon in the intensive federal-state control and eradication program—is being centered on remaining trouble spots within three counties on the southeastern Florida coast.

Since the pest was discovered last April, six aerial applications of insecticidal bait spray have been made over most of the area of general infestation in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties, totalling more than 300,000 acres. Fly populations have been drastically reduced.



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Heavy Chemicals

Last week's heavy chemicals market was quiet pricewise in comparison with earlier weeks, during which producers announced advances for a number of chemicals to go into effect on spot and contract effective October 1. There has been strong feeling in the phosphate market that a number of materials would be advanced close on the heels of the increase in soda ash. However, since the deadline on contract negotiations for the fourth quarter has been passed, it was doubted that price advances would be forthcoming on phosphate chemicals October 1.

Commercial and refined grades of sulfur were increased last week, and late in the week, prices for chromic acid and bichromates were pushed up due to earlier advances in soda ash. Higher prices for chromium ores were also cited. Lime prices were slated to be increased across the board, effective October 1.

Preliminary reports by the Bureau of Census on July output of specified heavy chemicals showed that production slipped from 1 to 21 percent, depending on chemical.

Phosphoric acid showed a 21 percent drop, while least affected by the midsummer slump was soda ash, which declined only 1 percent. Electrolytic caustic was off 20 percent, while chlorine gas declined 18 percent.

The Suez crisis served to unsettle tin metal, and there was some concern among sellers of other non-ferrous metals such as copper and mercury, as to possible far-reaching effects of a canal tie-up.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 15 at 98.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 76.7 percent for the previous week and 97.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Prices of this material, as well as the bichromates, were under study as a result of the announced increase in soda ash. As yet, no changes were forthcoming.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand for this mineral acid has improved since the steel industry returned to work following a strike-caused shutdown during the summer. There was some concern about pricing, and possible future advances in some grades. However, due to the large amount of byproduct acid present in the market, and its consequent depressing effect, it was doubted that prices would be increased in the near future.

Production of hydrochloric acid dropped 22 percent during July, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. July output declined to 57,773 tons from 74,168 tons in June, and was the lowest since February, 1954, when 57,666 tons were produced.

Acid, Nitric—Buying interest from steel continued to show improvement. Stainless steel in particular was an active influence in the market. Prices were expected to hold without change during the fourth quarter.

Output of nitric acid in July slipped 4 percent below June figures, according to preliminary reports of producers to the Bureau of Census. July's output declined to 170,341 tons from 177,228 tons in June.

Acid, Phosphoric—Output of phosphoric acid in July slumped 21 percent, according to Census bureau preliminary figures. Production declined to 235,900 tons in July from 299,338 tons in June.

Acid, Sulfuric—Demand continued to benefit from mounting steel production. Other end uses were also active in the market following the summer slowdown. No price changes were anticipated for the fourth quarter.

July output fell 11 percent below June, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. July's production declined to 1,129,556 tons from June's revised 1,269,691 tons.

Steel output last week was estimated at 99.6 percent of capacity, or 2,452,000 tons by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Previous week's actual output was 100.6 percent of capacity, or 2,477,000 tons. Actual for the corresponding week last year was 2,320,000 tons, or 96.1 percent of 1955 capacity.

Aluminum Chloride—While anhydrous has been scheduled to go up ½c. per pound October 1, and crystal is scheduled to be advanced $1.50 per hundred pounds on that date, 32-degree Baume solution has been slated to continue through the fourth quarter at present prices.

Calcium Chloride—Despite the fact that soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine have been scheduled for higher prices effective October 1, there has been no indication of change in calcium chloride prices.

Chlorine—The price of chlorine will be advanced 10c. per hundred pounds to contract consumers, effective October 1. Chlorine gas production in July fell off 18 percent, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Output of gas in July declined to 254,535 tons from 308,928 tons produced in June. This was the lowest output since April, 1955, when production was 235,158 tons.

Lime—Producers reported that effective October 1, prices for chemical, hydrated and spray lime would be increased $1 per ton across the board.

Potassium Chlorate—Effective October 1 on spot and contract, potassium chlorate crystals and powder are slated to rise 1c. per pound across the board.

At that time, prices will be:—11¼c. per pound, crystals, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis; powder 11¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 12c. to 13c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Potassium perchlorate was advanced on spot and contract September 1, and is currently quoted at 18½c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 19c. to 20c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Soda Ash—The trade kept in mind an increase of 10c. per hundred pounds for light and dense ash, effective on spot and contract October 1.

Total crude bicarbonate production by the ammonia-soda process declined only 1 percent in July, according to preliminary figures furnished by the Bureau of Census.

Total crude sodium bicarbonate manufacture in July was off slightly, to 402,926 tons, from 405,607 tons produced in June.

Soda, Caustic—Dry grades will go up 20c. per hundred pounds, and liquid grades, 10c. per cwt., affective October 1 on spot and contract.

Electrolytic caustic soda production in July plummeted 20 percent, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bu-

October 1 Price Advances

Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., ½c. per lb.
cryst., $1.50 per cwt.
Ammoniac, sal, gray, 75c. per cwt.
Calcium hypochlorite, $2.15 per dm.
Lime, $1 per ton.
Potassium chlorate, 1c. per lb.
Soda ash, dense, light, 10c. per cwt.
Soda, caustic, flake, 20c. per cwt.
liq., 10c. per cwt.
solid, 20c. per cwt.
Soda, sal, conc., 20c. per cwt.
Sodium bicarbonate, 15c. per cwt.
Bisulfite, anhyd., 50c. per cwt.
Carbonate, monohydrated, 10c. per cwt.
Hyposulfite, pea crystals, 65c. per cwt.
photo grade, 50c. per cwt.
tech., pentahydrate, 65c. per cwt.
Metasilicate, anhyd., 35c. per cwt.
Pentahydrate, 20c. per cwt.
Orthosilicate, conc., 40c. per cwt.
hydrated, 25c. per cwt.
Sesquicarbonate, 10c. per cwt.
Sulfhydrate, flake, ¼c. per lb.
liq., $5 per ton.
Sulfide, ¼c. per lb.
Tetrasulfide, ½c. per lb.
Zinc chloride, soln., 30c. per cwt.
tech., fused, 50c. per cwt.
gran., 60c. per cwt.
Zinc-ammonium chloride, 60c. per cwt.

Price Trends

Advanced

Chromic acid, 1c. per lb.
Sulfur, coml., refd., 25c. per cwt.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
101.96	101.96	101.96	99.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Heavy Chemicals

reau of Census. Output in July dropped to 251,313 tons from 312,420 tons in June.

Lime-soda process caustic production was off 9 percent, to 31,706 tons in July, as compared with 34,884 tons in June.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple during August totaled 89,100,000 pounds, a gain of 9½ percent over July, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Shipments of rayon high tenacity yarn last month was 1½ percent more than July, and totaled 28,500,000 pounds. Regular and intermediate tenacity gained 15 percent, to 13,900,000 pounds.

Acetate filament yarn shipments in August rose to 14,600,000 pounds, 13 percent above July. Rayon staple and tow in August gained 20½ percent, to 27,200,000 pounds; acetate staple and tow, down 14 percent, totaled 4,900,000 pounds in August.

Stocks of rayon and acetate in August declined 2,500,000 pounds, to 120,800,000 pounds.

Sulfur—All grades of commercial and refined sulfur were advanced 25c. per hundred pounds, effective September 15 on spot and October 1 on contract. New Prices follow:—

Commercial flour, $2.55 per cwt., bags, f.o.b. mines, and $3.30 per cwt., barrels, same basis. Commercial lump, $2.45 per cwt., bags, f.o.b. mines, and $2.90 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

Refined USP flowers, $4.25 per cwt., bags, mines; $5.50 per cwt., barrels, same basis. Refined flour, light, $3.85 per cwt., bags, mines, and $4.75 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

Refined lump, $3.55 per cwt., bags, mines; rolls, $4.10 per cwt., same basis, barrels, $4.65 per cwt., same basis; salt block, $3.75 per cwt., bags, mines; virgin block, $3.70 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Rubbermakers' commercial regular, $2.60 per cwt., bags, mines; barrels, $3.80 per cwt., same basis. Ninety-eight to one hundred percent passing through 325 mesh, $2.75 per cwt., bags, and $3.90, barrels, f.o.b., mines.

Rubbermakers' refined sulfur, $3.50 per cwt., bags, f.o.b. mines, and $4.55 per cwt., barrels, same basis; treated, 2.5 percent mineral oil, bags $2.95 per cwt., bags, mines, and $4.10 per cwt., barrels, same basis.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons.

Sulfur	*May*	*April*
Native production	543,217	504,289
Shipments	526,457	438,942
Sales*	506,952	468,484
Stocks†	3,276,638	3,240,373
Recovered production	38,500	36,200
Shipments	42,564	34,337
Sales*	43,883	36,378
Stocks†	113,377	118,760

*Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

†Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Chemicals—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 72.5c. to 79.1c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.8c. to 65.2c.; stannic chloride, 81.4c. to 82.4c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 94.6c. to $1.214; hydrous crystals, 82½c. to 83½c., and sulfate, 99.9c. to $1.019.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal was listed unhanged at 40c. per pound, delivered US destinations, by primary producers last week. The market, both foreign and domestic, appeared slightly firmer.

Mercury—The market was quiet. Metal was priced at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Domestic mine production of mercury rose to 6,070 flasks in the second quarter, the highest quarterly rate since January-March, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines.

General imports and consumption dropped from the preceding quarter to 11,643 and 11,700 flasks, respectively. Industrial stocks continued to increase and reached 21,535 flasks, the highest since the end of 1954.

Magnesium—In 1955, commercial production of primary magnesium in the United States was 61,135 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was a decrease of 10 percent below production in 1954.

Total consumption of primary magnesium in 1955 was 46,113 tons, an increase of 17 percent above 1954. The greatest percentage of increase was for forgings, and the greatest increase in volume was for sheet and plate. While the volume of consumption of magnesium for structural products increased, the requirements for distributive or sacrificial purposes continued to rise.

Tin—The continuing Suez crisis was less of a factor in the tin market. Straits tin was quoted at $1.05 per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks, according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*August*	*July*
Special high grade	28,639	26,965
High grade	13,618	12,236
Intermediate	1,496	784
Prime western	45,810	43,076
Total	89,563	83,061
Stocks	*August*	*July*
Special high grade	33,306	34,729
High grade	8,265	7,278
Intermediate	2,452	1,762
Prime western	60,302	59,006
Total	104,325	102,775

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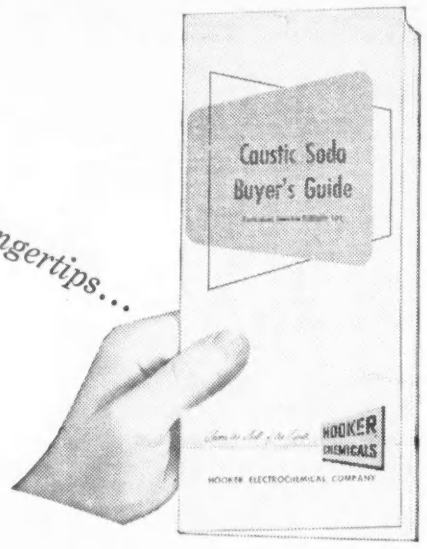

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Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 2,600 5-gal. dms. ethyl alcohol, 85 54-gal. dms. same, 192 1-lb. bots. cetyl alcohol, NF, 18,480 1-pt. bots. absolute dehydrated alcohol, 330 1-gal. cans denatured alcohol Govt. formula No. 1, for cutting shellac, Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif.; Hines, Ill.; inv. A-107, Sept. 28.

Ammonium phosphate, 100,000 lbs., dibasic, tech, wet-sandblasting, Oakland, Calif., inv. (1)-560, Oct. 2, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Calamine lotion, 66,528 2-oz. bots., overseas pack, inv. 170, Sept. 28, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Drugs, 4,800 1-oz. bots. collodion, flexible, USP, 960 1-oz. bots. ephedrine sulfate USP, 1,728 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride, USP, tincture, 10%, 2,370 5-lb. bots. xylene ACS, 1,176 1-lb. bots. same, overseas pack, East & West Coast, inv. 172, Sept. 28, 1,728 1-oz. bots. phenobarbital USP, 912 1-lb. bots. terpin hydrate, NF, 32,928 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride solution, USP, 10%, 11,064 1-pt. bots. phenylephrine hydrochloride solution, USP, 1%, 960 1-lb. pkgs. paraffin, USP, overseas pack; inv. 174, Sept. 28, 41,040 bots. of 100 ascorbic acid tablets, USP, 50 Mg., 3,888 1-gal. bots. kaolin mixture with pectin, NF, inv. 175, Sept. 26, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Hydrofluoric acid, 112.5 tons, anhyd., inv. CML-2, Oct. 9, Chicago Chem. Procurement Dist., 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Mercury, 2,832 1-lb. bots., NF, inv. 169, Sept. 25, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Monoethanolamine, 715 gals., tech., Oakland, Calif., inv. (1)-503, Sept. 27, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Monosodium glutamate, 10 lbs., inv. 33-2035, Sept. 27, Justice-Prisons, National Training School, 2815 Bladensburgh Rd., N. E., P.O.B. 2828, Washington 13, D. C.

Paint, 1,750 gals. exterior, traffic paint, inv. NY-1GD-69065, Oct. 2, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 500 qts. pigmented, camouflage cellulose nitrate dope, 1,700 gals. cellulose nitrate gloss dope, Topeka AFD, inv. 771, Oct. 10, 2,000 gals. lusterless phenolic enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 706, Oct. 9, 500 gals. floor and deck, interior or exterior enamel, Ft. Benning, Ga., inv. 812, Oct. 9, 8,000 gals. aircraft gloss enamel, 1,600 qts. and 13,200 gals. camouflage enamel, 3,100 qts. aircraft, gloss enamel, Topeka AFD, inv. 739, Oct. 8, 1,500 gals. lusterless enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 707, Oct. 8, 5,100 gals. camouflage lacquer, Topeka AFD, inv. 763, Oct. 5, 1,140 gals. syn. semigloss enamel, 204 gals. cellulose nitrate, gloss lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 709, Oct. 8, 3,191 gals. stencil, flat paint, 929 gals. outside, lusterless, phenolic enamel, 1,306 qts. stencil, flat paint, East & West Coast, inv. 762, Oct. 10, 460 gals. lusterless enamel, 150 gals. camouflage, oleo-resinous emulsifiable paint, East & West Coast, inv. 723, Oct. 4, 10,104 gals. lusterless enamel for ammunition, 9,952 gals. syn. gloss enamel for metal and wood surfaces, 2,012 gals. stencil, flat paint, 432 gals. orange, varnish shellac, 1,991 gals. exterior deck paint, East & West Coast, inv. 705, Oct. 9, 285,300 lbs. cuprous oxide pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 815, Oct. 1, 4,700 gals. chrome yellow pigment, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., inv. 808, Oct. 8, 57,000 lbs. red lead pigment, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va., inv. 903, Oct. 10, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium chloride, for period of Oct. 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 43, Sept. 25, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Chief, Supply Div., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sodium metasilicate, 30,000 lbs., inv. NY-1JO-69011, inv. Oct. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Sodium phosphate, 335,220 lbs. tribasic, tech., anhyd., powder form or granular, for period of one year from date of award; inv. CML-13, Oct. 8, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium silicofluoride, 52 100-lb. bgs., inv. 44, Sept. 25, Contracting Officer, Eielsen AFB, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Sodium thiosulfate, 250 100-lb. dms., inv. RIM-9071-R, Oct. 2, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sulfuric acid, 20,505 gals., electrolyte concentrated, inv. 137-B, Oct. 2, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Pitts-Consol Plant

—Continued from page 3

are used in a wide range of processes and products ranging from solvents and dissinfectants to bonding resins and plasticizers.

This refinery will employ a continuous extraction process developed during years of research in coal-chemicals refining at Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal's Library, Pa., laboratory. However, the Newark facility will use as its raw materials petroleum refinery liquids which were formerly disposed of as waste.

Full operation of the Newark refinery will make Pitt-Consol one of the top-ranking producers of cresylics. A larger refinery, which will produce substantially the same range of chemicals from liquids derived from low-temperature carbonization of coal, is planned for operation at Cresap, W. Va., by late 1958. Combined output of the Newark and Cresap refineries will total about 60 million pounds annually by 1960, making Pitt-Consol Chemical the largest manufacturer of cresylic chemicals, it was reported.

The new chemical company is an outgrowth and a result of years of laboratory work by the parent coal firm's research and development division. With two major plants being built for commercial chemical production using processes developed by Pitt-Consol, the company's research efforts are being shifted toward development of new chemical products made possible because of the product quality and volume potential of these refineries. In addition, Pitt-Consol scientists are working with chemical-using customers to find new uses for cresylics and phenolic chemicals and resins.

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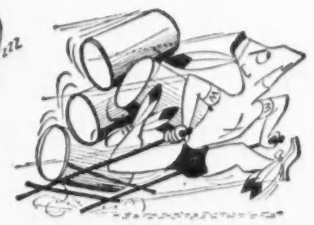

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Fuels Made from Refinery By-Products by New Method

A team of research chemists and chemical engineers of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Baytown, Tex., has succeeded in combining asphalt and the by-product hydrogen of the refinery to make useful products including gasoline, heating oil, oil suitable for catalytic cracking and residual fuel oil, it was reported last week at the 130th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N. J.

Although asphalt has never before been converted into fuel products without considerable loss to less valuable materials such as coke and "dry gas," the new hydrogenation method actually produces about 105 barrels of products from only 100 barrels of asphalt, chemical engineer R. L. Heinrich told the society's division of petroleum chemistry at a meeting in the Shelburne hotel.

As much as twenty barrels of gasoline and heating oil, forty barrels of gas oil suitable as catalytic cracking feed stock, and forty-five barrels of material of quality suitable for use in residual fuel oil have been made from a hundred barrels of asphalt—with an overall profit of $50 to $80—according to Mr. Heinrich, who carries out exploratory research in petroleum refinery processes and products for Humble.

"The significance of this development to the economies of the United States and of the world may be quite tangible," the speaker asserted. "Its wide adoption could mean a sizable increase in available energy from present crude petroleum reserves, especially from the huge reserves of relatively high asphalt content crudes."

Obituaries

Robert Y. Bradshaw

Robert York Bradshaw, president of Bradshaw-Praeger & Co., Chicago, died September 7 in that city. He was eighty-three years old.

Active in the shellac trade for more than fifty-five years, Mr. Bradshaw's first employment in the field was as a salesman with M. L. Barrett & Co. In 1916 he opened his own shellac business and continued it until 1918. He was one of the founders of Bradshaw-Praeger in 1922 and served as its president until his death.

Louis Charles Harvey

Louis Charles Harvey, manager of the Philadelphia sales district for American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, died September 15 in Drexel Hall, Pa. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Harvey joined American Mineral Spirits in 1939 and was appointed sales manager in 1951. He was active in petroleum and paint raw material associations.

Elbert D. Peck

Elbert D. Peck, vice-president in charge of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint and brush division, died September 15 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was sixty-seven years old.

At the time of his death, Mr. Peck was serving as president and chairman of the board of Barreled Sunlight Paint Company, director and chairman of the board of Koppers-Pittsburgh Company and as a director of Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Ltd.

Associated with the paint industry since 1907, Mr. Peck joined Pittsburgh Plate Glass during 1939 as general paint manager. He had served as vice-president in charge of the paint and brush division during the past four years. Earlier he had been associated with Devoe & Raynolds Company as vice-president of trade sales.

Monroe H. Sander

Monroe H Sander, president of Monroe Sander Corporation and Kromall Dispersion Corporation, both of New York, died last week in that city. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Sander founded his company in 1925 and took an active part in Sander's experiments to create new industrial finishes.

William H. Alexander, advertising manager of drug products division of Procter & Gamble Company, died September 15 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was forty-nine years old.

Albert T. Bailey, retired plastics development specialist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died September 19 in Westerly, R. I. He was seventy-seven years old.

Thomas F. Callahan, a chemical engineer employed by Witco Chemical Company in Akron, Ohio, died August 24 in that city. He was forty-nine years old.

Russell S. King, territorial sales manager of the surgical supplies division of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., died September 19 in Verona, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

George Koegler, deputy general counsel of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died September 14 in New York. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Koegler had been with Standard Oil for thirteen years. He was named executive assistant to the president in 1952 and was promoted to his present position last year.

James A. MacGregor, purchasing agent for Beckwith-Chandler Company, a division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, died September 15 in Nutley, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. MacGregor had been with Devoe & Raynolds for forty years.

Ralph J. Watson, assistant general controller of Borden Company, New York, died September 16 in Oceanside, N. Y. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Watson joined Borden in 1927. He was appointed to the general controller's staff in 1934 and became manager of the office in 1944. He was named to his last position in 1947.

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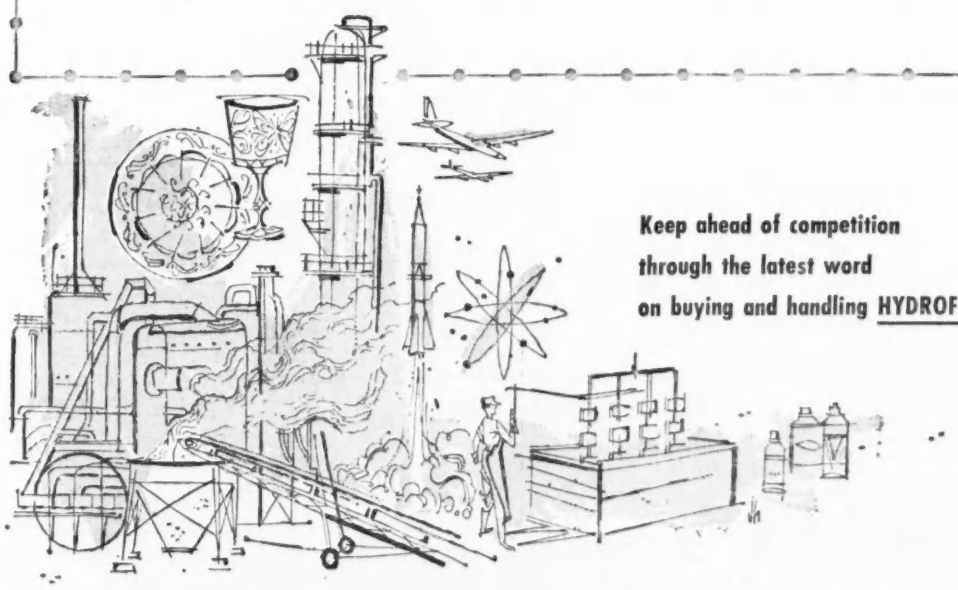

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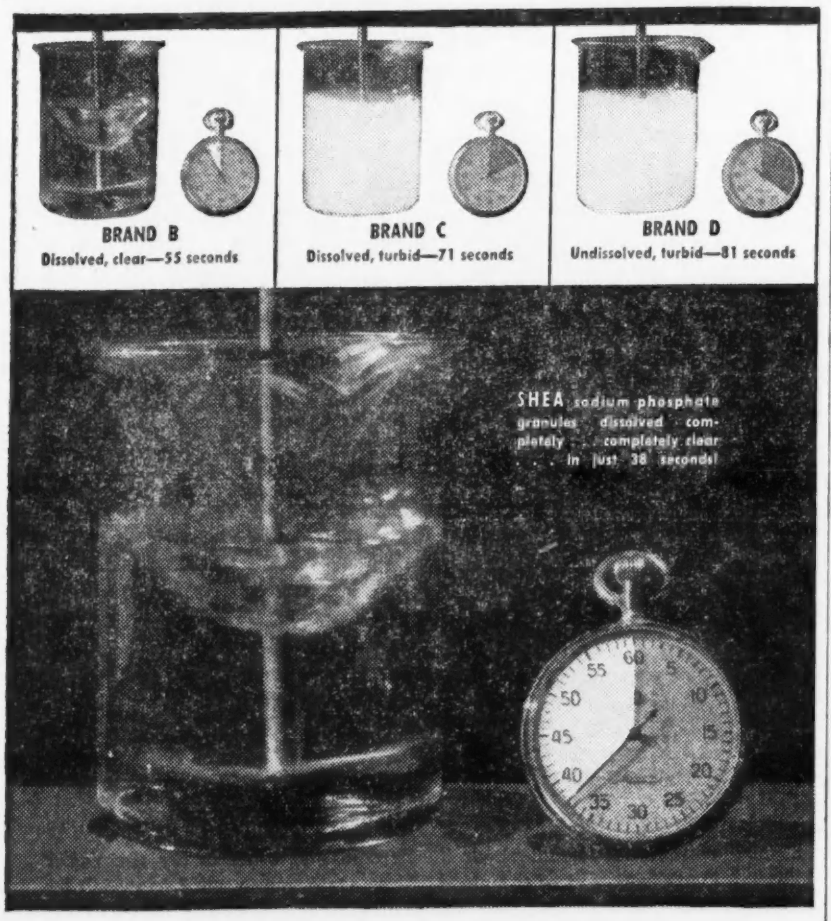
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Chemicals-Foreign Trade Off Slightly During June

Foreign trade in chemicals and related products during July declined somewhat below the June level but continued well ahead of the same month last year, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census.

Exports of chemicals during July were valued at $103.5 million as compared with $114.9 million in June and $86.8 million in July, 1955. Imports were $19.2 million in July; $19.5 million in June and $18.3 million in July last year.

The decline in chemical exports followed the trend of all merchandise exports in July, which were valued at $1,612.0 million, or a decrease of 5 percent from the June total of $1,690.7 million. However, July exports were 27 percent more than the July, 1955, value of $1,269.6 million.

General imports during the month totaled $1,050.5 million, representing an increase of 2 percent over the June total of $1,032.5 million and 19 percent more than the $885.3 million recorded in July, 1955.

Chemistry Study

—Continued from page 5

J. C. Warner in his ACS presidential address.

Dr. Warner, a former professor of chemistry who is now president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, spoke in Atlantic City, N. J., at a general assembly of the society, which was holding its 130th national meeting.

During the past twenty years, Dr. Warner said, "a tremendous change has been brought about in engineering education"—a change so rapid that it might almost be called a "revolution." But in the same period, he asserted, "there has been no substantial change in chemical education at either the undergraduate or the graduate level, except possibly a trend toward greater specialization."

It is time to take a good, serious look at chemical education from the standpoint of what are considered sound objectives of education for any profession, he said, adding:

"I am convinced that we can do a better job than we are now doing. If we do, we will improve the status of the profession and more gifted students will be attracted to it."

Specifically, Dr. Warner proposed that a comprehensive study of chemical education be made under the auspices of the American Chemical Society, through its committee on professional training. Although offering no complete pattern for the reconstruction of chemical education, he advanced several suggestions.

In most colleges and universities, he observed, the liberal studies required of chemistry students appear to be "a hodgepodge of electives—the chemistry faculty rarely takes an interest in what they are, or how they are taught; the humanities and social science professors would rather be teaching major students; and the poor student sees no relation between the credit requirements in liberal studies and his professional education." Here is an area clearly calling for careful study and improvement in most institutions, he said.

Undergraduate training is not too specialized within the field of chemistry itself, the ACS president conceded, but "many undergraduate curricula are too specialized on chemistry at the expense of the other physical sciences and mathematics." Particularly serious, he observed, "is the effect of this inadequate command of mathematics and physics and the student's capacity to learn from experience and to go on learning throughout his career."

Aluminum 1956 Shipments Expected to Surpass 1955

Shipments of aluminum products this year will exceed those of 1955 in spite of the strike which curtailed production at plants of two primary producers last August, the Business and Defense Services Administration was advised last week by the primary aluminum products industry advisory committee.

Committee members estimated that shipments in the third quarter will fall below the 1.078 billion pounds shipped in the second quarter but said that fourth quarter shipments will again exceed 1 billion pounds. The third quarter reduction, they reported, was due to the strike.

The advisory committee renewed a recommendation it made last April that the government "severely restrict" the exportation of aluminum scrap.

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Selections for Your Bookshelf

CHEMICAL SAFETY SUPERVISION. By Joseph Guelich, cloth; vi + 221 pages, 6 x 8¾ inches; illustrated. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.50.

The chemical industry is, for its size, one of the safest. It has learned how to be safe. But, chemicals are used in all sorts of industries and many other activities. Many of them are potentially dangerous. Many of those whose occupations require them to handle such hazardous materials are not adequately informed on the attendant risks. This book is designed to tell those who handle chemicals how to do it with safety. It is addressed to supervisors. It would wisely—and profitably—be made "must" reading at all levels.

This is a practical book. The author is safety manager for the General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. He covers his subject from both sides—the prevention of accidents, and how to investigate accidents and to deal with their results. His treatise is from both physical and psychical angles. He covers equipment as well as materials, experience having taught him that containers and conveyors can and do contribute as much to the incidence of accidents as they do to their prevention.

Mr. Guelich gives programs and policies, derived from his long and wide experience in industrial and defense areas here and abroad. And he gives a valuable list of MCA, NSC, IHA, fire and insurance groups' and other publications and films contributory of useful knowledge in areas of chemical safety.

THE EMPLOYMENT ACT—PAST AND FUTURE. A Tenth Anniversary Symposium. Edited by Gerhard Colm. Special report No. 41. Paper; xii + 203 pages, 6 x 9 in. Washington: National Planning Association. $2.75.

Any unprejudiced reader of this analytical contribution to the commemoration of the completion of a decade of governmental economic guidance will learn much of varied usefulness. Those who believe that the economic role of the government is limited to its own broad business of governing also can learn from it much that they should know. To what, if any, extent either group's judgment would be affected—and how—is one of those appertainments of economics in which everyone must have free choice—insofar as his own affairs are concerned. In this, as in almost all others, the trouble is that the guessing and opining will not be kept within such limits.

This book has three parts. The first comprises statements by eighteen leaders in national life, including seven members of congress, two farm leaders, two labor leaders, and various economic advisers. The second part consists of a six-page joint statement by the National Planning Association on economic stabilization under the act. Part III contains sixteen essays on "Critical Issues of Economic Stabilization" and the NPA survey of the employment act.

For a "refresher course" in the economic relations of govenment and business this book has much to recommend it.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF BARSTOW QUADRANGLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIF. By Oliver E. Bowen, jr., and THERMAL PROPERTIES OF CERAMIC MATERIALS FROM BARSTOW QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA. By Joseph A. Pask and Oliver E. Bower, jr., Bulletin 165. Cloth; 208 pages, 6 x 9 in. San Francisco: Division of Mines. $3.

These reports have to do with a Mojave desert area which is rich in minerals, including dolomite and other limestone, quartzite, barite, magnesite, pyrophyllite, granite, marble, mica-quartz filler—and gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten. The text is directly informative. It is supplemented with eighty-four interspersed illustrations. In the rear pocket are geologic and economic maps (in colors) and plates of structural sections and faults. There is information on water (a very desirable "material" in the region) and on petroleum (worked at for almost half a century but not promising). "Uranium" is not in the index. There is an interesting bibliography.

In words and pictures, this report has much appeal for anyone who has even an amateur interest in the anatomy of old Mother Earth.

THE EXAMINATION OF NEW ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. By Walter T. Smith, jr., and Ralph L. Shriner. Paper; 136 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.50.

This volume deals with macro and semi-micro analytical methods of analysis. It is a laboratory manual. It is particularly suited to the research worker's needs, enabling an analysis of new compounds to be made fairly rapidly, so that further research work may be approached more intelligently and without undue delay.

The manual contains a collection of methods used in quantitative organic analysis. Where possible, semi-micro methods have been used, but certain macromethods are also given. Not all of the methods presented are new, but they do represent the better selected methods in the literature, and are particularly useful to students who have not before been faced with problems of organic analysis. Frequently, organic analyses are a research project in themselves. This manual is designed to eliminate as much wasteful effort in that direction as possible.

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Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
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Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
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Graphite 'Welding' Reported by Nat'l Carbon

—*Continued from page 5*

Breckenridge. In addition it has led to a method for welding pieces of graphite together, this being essentially a melting operation.

Welding Method Outlined

"Pieces of graphite to be joined together are placed in an atmosphere of the inert gas argon under high pressure," the laboratory director reported. "The pieces are brought into contact and a direct current is passed through them. The pieces are then separated slightly, creating an arc that heats the graphite to extremely high temperatures. This combination of heat and pressure melts the graphite and the pieces are welded together."

A similar technic is used for a sort of continuous casting process, in which comparatively large pieces of graphite are formed from the liquid state, the scientist pointed out. This graphite has a degree of crystalline perfection comparable with that of the best natural graphite, formed millions of years ago in the great furnaces of nature.

"This is just one part of a broad program which has led to the production of other scientifically and technologically interesting forms of graphite," Dr. Breckenridge said. "For example, we have produced very fine filaments, resembling whiskers, having diameters smaller than 1/10,000 of an inch. These filaments have exceptional tensile strength, perhaps as much as ten times that of normal carbon materials, and ability to withstand severe plastic distortion without breaking."

"As part of an extensive research program in the field of semi-conductors, we have been working with single crystals of cadmium sulfide," Dr. Breckenridge pointed out. "It has been found that the photo-conducting properties of single crystals are superior to those of a polycrystalline film, and laboratory crystals three-eights of an inch in diameter and several inches long have been produced by newly-developed technics.

"Heated in special crucibles under high pressure to prevent vaporization, liquid cadmium sulfide is allowed to cool slowly. As it cools, a single crystal emerges, and takes its shape and size from the crucible."

Killian Speaks on Education

Speaking on the topic, "The New Requirements on Education Imposed by Our Advancing Technology," Dr. James R. Killian, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, decried the fact that too few students are now studying to become metallurgists, biologists, geologists, aeronautical engineers, mathematicians and chemists.

"If industry is to have the personnel to man its multiplying laboratories," he said, "if it is to have the talent to handle the increasing operational complexities imposed by modern technology, our educational system must grow and improve in proportion to the growth and advance of industry. In fact, it should be a step ahead."

"I suggest," Dr. Killian continued, "the importance of both industry and the universities seeking new patterns of liaison between the fundamental research activities of the university and the more directed, committed research of industry so that cross-fertilization may be encouraged while recognizing and protecting the specialized function of each."

National Carbon's new modern laboratories contain approximately 175,000 square feet of floor space and are located near the center of a 126-acre plot on Snow road in Parma. Designed for extreme flexibility, with provisions for expansion, the main laboratory building consists of 158 laboratory modules or individual research units.

Approximately 350 employees, including 150 scientific and technical personnel, are at work there. This laboratory brings to seven the number of major research centers operated by divisions of Union Carbide & Carbon.

Cyanamid Elevates Powers

H. W. Powers has been appointed assistant comptroller of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Powers joined the Cyanamid organization in 1952 as accountant for the agricultural chemicals division. More recently he served as manager of property and inventory accounting.

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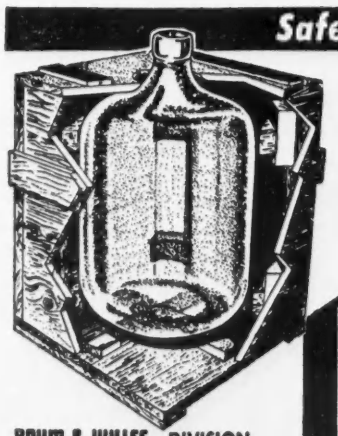

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GAF ADMINISTRATOR: Kenneth J. Campbell, named to the newly-created post of administrator of general services of the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, in charge of the credit, traffic, advertising, pricing and sample departments.

NPK Fertilizer Labeling Is Slated for More Study

The National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture at its annual meeting in San Francisco last week decided that more study should be given to the proposal for changing the labeling of active ingredients in mixed fertilizer before it is offered to the states for adoption.

The laws of nearly all the states now require that the three plant foods—nitrogen, phosphorous and potash—contained in mixed fertilizers be stated in the label in terms of the amount of the oxide. For a number of years there has been agitation for a change to a statement of the ingredients in terms of the three elements.

The Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, after extensive study of the matter, agreed that the change should be made and was scheduled to take final action on the recommendation at its annual meeting next month. It is now expected that the control officials will hold up final action in view of the recommendation of the heads of the States' agricultural departments that the matter be given further study.

Workers' Health

—Continued from page 7

engineering, chemical and toxicological aspects of health maintenance in industry are scheduled for the morning of the first day. A joint technical conference will bring all these groups together in the afternoon for a panel discussion on "Health Problems Involved in the Manufacture, Sale and Use of Toxic Materials." Panelists will include a representative of management, an industrial physician, a lawyer, an engineer, an industrial toxicologist, and an insurance executive.

The management session on the second day will have as its keynote speaker, George A. Benington, president of the Mutual Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The program has been designed to open new channels of communication between management and technical personnel in matters of industrial health. A paper on this specific subject will be presented by Matthew J. Beecher, manufacturing division manager of the American Management Association.

The importance of air pollution legislation will be discussed by a Los Angeles attorney, Alexander Macdonald.

Turning attention to future problems will be Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, director of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. In a more specific vein, Merald Lue, vice-president of Reinhold Publishing Company, will discuss health problems involved in automation. Systematic attention to health in operations research will be taken up by J. D. Dillon, Mellon Institute. The importance of epidemiology in determining whether or not a problem actually exists will be discussed by Paul M. Densen, of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Fletcher to Preside

Andrew Fletcher, president of St. Joseph Lead Company, and chairman of the board of trustees of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, will address the gathering and preside over the management session after the welcoming address by Matthew B. Ridgway, chairman of the board of Mellon Institute.

Included in the medical conference will be papers on the legal aspects of medical practice, effective educational technics in health counseling, and pulmonary physiology as related to industrial chest diseases.

The legal conference will present a discussion of the medical, engineering, legal and insurance aspects of health problems incident to the industrial use of atomic energy; a summary analysis of the New Jersey air pollution law; and a legislative review of the developments in workmen's compensation.

The engineering conference will take up various phases of the problem of industrial air cleaning, including the Public Health Service's engineering program on air pollution control; research and development of equipment for cleaning of high temperature gases; and spread of particulate contamination from stacks. There will also be a question and answer period on practical industrial air cleaning problems.

The chemical-toxicological conference will take up the subjects of pneumoconiosis, occupational carcinogens, and gas chromatography.

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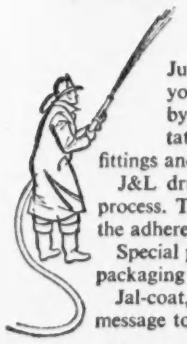

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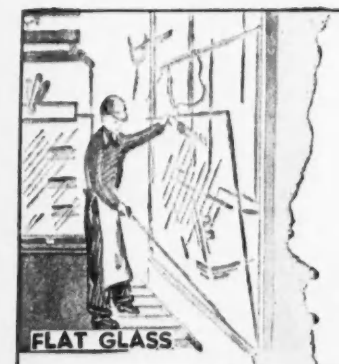

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Data Offered

A catalog of essential oils, balsams, concentrated flavors, oleoresins, basic perfume oils, aromatic chemicals and certified colors for use in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, confectionary, food, chemical specialties and allied industries has been published by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., 16 Desbrosses street, New York 13. Included in the brochure is a resume of the company's new products and an illustrated presentation of supply sources and local refining and manufacturing operations. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Magnus advertising department.

"L.A.V. #2," "Caltrol" and **"25-M Oil,"** three products for the paint and varnish industry, are the subjects of bulletins recently released by Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., P. O. Box I, Staten Island 2, N.Y. For any of the bulletins, write to Brown-Allen.

"Chemical and Physical Properties of Lithium Compounds," a new booklet issued by Foote Mineral Company, 18 West Chelten avenue, Philadelphia 4, offers pertinent data on sixteen compounds of lithium. It is to be augmented by new information being developed by the company's research department. The thirty-eight-page publication is in loose-leaf form to provide for the insertion of new data as it becomes available. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing to Foote Mineral.

"Glycerine Properties and Uses," a seventeen-page illustrated booklet describing the chemical and physical properties and the diverse industrial applications of glycerine, has been issued by the Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17. The booklet is divided in two parts. One is a brief technical discussion of glycerine's chemistry and its physical properties. The other consists of concise summaries of glycerine's function in its principal industrial applications.

Rhodia, Inc., 60 East 56th street, New York 22, has published a new six-page booklet, **"Alamask Odor Control for the Petroleum Industry."** According to Rhodia, data presented is based an practical tests within the refining fields. "Alamask" products are aromatic chemicals compounded to provide non-objectionable odor coverage of malodorous materials which may be present in a petroleum product or may become air-borne during processing. Copies are available on request to Rhodia.

Two technical manuals describing new uses for "Separan 2610," a high-speed flocculating agent, have been published by Dow Chemical Company. **"Separan 2610 in the Pulp and Paper Industry"** reports on results obtained by using this new flocculant in the following pulp and paper applications: Filler retention during sheet formation; save-alls—flotation and vacuum recovery of solids; process water; white and green liquor clarification; bleach liquor settling, and waste effluents (removal of solids). **"Separan 2610 in the Coal Industry"** gives case histories in which substantially increased settling and filtration rates have been obtained in coal washing operations. Preparations of "Separan 2610" stock solutions, methods of application, shipping and storage instructions, typical installations and related topics are included in the manual. Copies of both booklets may be obtained from Dow technical service and development, Midland, Mich.

A brochure listing **an expanded line of special and rare chemicals** produced at its plant in Jersey City, N. J., has been published by City Chemical Corporation, New York.

FDA Consultant Post Goes to Cullen Thomas

G. Cullen Thomas has been appointed a special consultant of the Food and Drug Administration.

Mr. Thomas has retired after twenty-six years as a vice-president of General Mills, Inc. He served as chairman of a recent citizens advisory committee which studied and reported on the activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

In 1920 Mr. Thomas became production manager of the Atlas Bread Company, Milwaukee, Wis. From there he went to the Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn., which later was merged as a unit of General Mills. He instituted a new concept of quality control and was director of the products control department of General Mills from 1928 to 1953, becoming vice-president in 1930.

Sylvania Electric Building Laboratory at Towanda, Pa.

Construction has started at Towanda, Pa., on an engineering and pilot production building for the tungsten and chemical division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

A three-story brick structure of 48,000 square feet, the new building will house engineering offices, laboratories, and pilot plant facilities for more than 100 scientists, engineers, and technicians.

To be completed by the middle of 1957, the building will meet requirements of the division's expanding activity in semiconductors, phosphors, chemicals, and metallurgy.

Gamma Chemical Joins MCA

Gamma Chemical Corporation, New York, has joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The market, as anticipated, remained easy and unmoving last week as producers reported continued production in preparation for the pending export market seasonal period. Prices remained unmoved with the exception of the animal protein, hoofmeal, which declined 25c. per unit ton to a $6.00 listing. Dealers attributed the movement to the temporary withdrawal from the market of some industrial users and buyers. Anhydrous ammonia producers reported no unexpected movement. The Department of Commerce in its monthly report noted that July production was down three percent from that of June. Ammonium nitrate production for July was virtually the same as that for the previous month.

Castor pomace appeared to be one of the few materials showing some strength, it was noted. Though its listing of $35 per unit ton failed to shift, producers reported that production was off and offerings were small on spot and elsewhere. Fishmeal and fishscrap remained at their previous listings of $135 and $131 per unit pound. Reports from source areas noted little activity.

Government reports on domestic superphosphate production for July reported a nineteen percent decrease from the June, 1956 output. Shipments during July showed an increase of 17 percent over the previous month. Stocks on hand at the end of July were four percent more than those held on June 30.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Hoofmeal, 25c. per unit ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
107.28	107.28	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia during the month of July, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to 253,361 short tons. This is three percent less than the June figure of 262,093 short tons.

The market condition of the material continued unchanged with the retrenching movement and production for stock action that usually takes place in the aftermath of the seasonal period. Dealers continued to anticipate some sales pickup as the result of seasonal price gradation. The present listings of $72.00 per unit ton will move up to the $75 per unit ton level on October 1.

Ammonium Nitrate—Domestic original solution ammonium nitrate production for July amounted to 158,941 short tons, according to the Department of Commerce. The figure is only slightly higher than the June production figure of 158,318 short tons.

Animal Proteins—Blood and tankage, both of which shifted upward in spot listing two weeks ago, remained unmoved from that position. The only price shift in the market last week was hoofmeal which declined 25c. to a $6.00 listing. Dealers attributed the movement to the temporary withdrawl of some industrial buyers and users from the market. Fishmeal and Fishscrap failed to move last week also. Gulf and Atlantic coast fleets reported indifferent catches.

Castor Pomace—No shift in the $35 listing for this material was reported by dealers, though it was noted that offerings were small and production was off. A continuation of the present situation, one dealer reported, might lead to a shift in movement.

Bureau of Census on raw materials for this material during July showed production at 769 tons; shipments and transfer were at 1,227 tons and stocks at 895 tons. Raw materials at mills, according to the Bureau report showed 2,653 tons in receipts, 1,443 tons in crushings and 2,121 tons in stock.

Phosphates—United States July production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 136,635 short tons (100% A.P.A.), a decrease of 19 percent from the June 1956 output. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 95,986 tons or an increase of 17 percent over the previous months' volume. Stocks on hand at the end of July were 4 percent more than those held on June 30.

Urea—This material, in spite of the laxness of the market, continued to show a competitive advantage over less concentrated nitrogen sources in shipment to the more remote areas and production figures for urea continue to climb. The tone of the market was further strengthened by good demand in diverse fields, in particular in its use in plastics manufacture. Urea production in Europe, local dealers note, has pretty well saturated that market.

Pesticides

Dealers and producers here last week reported that the market as a whole was growing more competitive with the decline of the summer sales period. Others are processing their material into concentrates for easier shipment. This will be particularly important during the coming export seasonal market. This market has been the prime grower in the agricultural chemical field, particularly in those areas south of the equator. Growth in demand has been noted in Africa and South America. In both these continents expansion and health programs have incorporated and even depended upon wide usage of American pesticides.

This movement has had particular effect upon the DDT and 2,4-D weedkiller markets. South American countries showing the greatest interest to date have been Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. In Africa the heaviest buying has been done by the Union of South Africa. The Belgian Congo has also shown good interest.

DDT—Sales on the whole for this pesticide remained sluggish last week, producers here reported. However, it was also noted that export sales are beginning to pick-up in strength and government buying is expected to move more material. At present, producers reported, the tendency is to build up supplies in anticipation of the pending export market seasonal period.

Pyrethrum—Growers of this commodity in Kenya have been enjoying a prosperous season according to reports from that area. Heavy rainfall brought production well above that of 1955; yields are reported to be 1,763 tons compared with 1,186 tons for the first five months. The planting of new acreage has continued and it is expected that the acreage under pyrethrum will be 20 percent higher than last year. Firm contracts for 1,333 tons of flowers and 66,500 pounds of extract, with a total value of $1.6 million, have been secured for the sales year from July 1 this year to June 30 next year; this is an enormous jump over the previous year's sales of $200 thousand.

Phosphate Rock Sales: 1951-1955

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Mines indicating phosphate rock sold or used by producers in the United States, 1946-50 (average) and 1951 to 1955. Included are total value at mines figures and average value.

Year	Long Tons	Value at Mines	
Average		Total	Average
1946-50	8,759,399	$47,725,126	$5.45
1951	11,095,204	66,158,078	5.96
1952	11,324,158	68,120,918	6.02
1953	12,517,923	76,597,075	6.12
1954	13,043,824	81,510,056	6.25
1955	13,186,034	82,903,984	6.29

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Petroleum Derivatives

Business volume continued to move upward in all sections of this market last week, with solvents, diluents and waxes leading the way. The upturn in solvents was sparkled by the paint trade, which is set for a fairly vigorous fourth quarter. Partial aromatics and toluol shared in the advances, but supplies of both materials remained excessive. While this has made the market highly competitive, no price concessions were reported and changes were not considered likely during the remainder of the year.

Toluol is expected by market observers to remain in oversupply despite the ever greater amounts being used in automobile gasoline. However, trade sources are hopeful that when the trend becomes more widespread it will result in a satisfactory supply picture.

The only price change posted last week was a ½ cent advance in propane, made effective September 17. Consumers of this material were being urged by the industry to increase their stocks so that suppliers could refill their tanks and thus avoid repetition of the localized shortages that developed last year.

Crude scale paraffin and laminating grades of microcrystalline wax will be advanced in price effective October 1. Export prices will not be changed. A good volume of business was reported last week, much of which must be attributed to stockpiling in advance of the price increase. Supplies of all grades of wax were found ample to cover the increased demand.

October 1 Price Advances

Wax, microcrystalline, laminating grades, ½c. pe.r lb.
Paraffin, crude, ½c. per lb.

During the week ending September 7 crude oil production decreased while an increase was noted in crude runs. Daily average output (including lease condensate) was 7,037,000 barrels. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum stood at 273,465,000 barrels at the end of the week.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Increased business has been noted this month with the advent of fall buying, but in a market as stable as this one, seasonal variations in consumption are not extensive The improvement reported last week was accounted for mainly by the paint trade, which has stepped up its output of both trade and industrial protective coatings

Mineral Spirts—Prices were reported firm at prevailing levels. Producers have noted a gradual upturn in buying interest, indicating that the main consuming outlets are moving into Fall production. This trend is expected to level off over the next few weeks. As with related materials, the improvement in demand has been sparked by the paint industry, which is preparing itself for a busy quarter.

Partial Aromatics—Abundance of supplies and availabilty of low solvency combine to make the market for this material highly competitive. The willingness of many producers to make long distance shipments is another factor tending to intensify competition. However, the market is expected to remain steady and unchanged pricewise.

Toluol—This material is still suffering from oversupply despite the ever increasing amounts being used in high octane gasoline. One major producer is disposing of nearly all its toluol in this fashion. A few have already installed equipment to permit the material to run directly into gasoline, but most of the major producers are still using purified aromatics. Trade sources expect that in the near future the former method will be employed extensively by the industry. Meanwhile, producers are hopeful that the trend toward increasing the octane number of automobile gasolines will finally solve the supply problem that has been bedeviling this market

Price Trends

Advanced
Propane, ½c. per gal.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

LPG's

Consumers are being urged to stock up on propane before the onset of cold weather so that suppliers can refill their tanks and thus avoid a repetition of the shortages that developed last year. Prices on propane were advanced ½c. per gallon effective September 17. This makes the price 5c. per gallon in Group 3.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Laminating grades are scheduled to be advanced ½c. per pound October 1. As a result, producers have experienced a substantial upswing in spot demand by consumers who are trying to stock up before the price increase becomes effective. Supplies were reported to be adequate to cover this situation. Some observers felt that the precent pace of business would cut into October sales.

Paraffin—A price advance of ½c. per pound will be put into effect Otcober 1 for crude paraffin. A good valume of business was reported last week for both refined and crude wax. The latter was a little more active in view of the scheduled price advance. Further gains in the export market have been chalked up in recent months. This has been an important factor in keeping the market in good balance.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Total demand for all oils forecast for 1956 by the Bureau of Mines shows a gain of 5.5 percent as compared with 1955. Domestic demand is forecast to increase 6.1 percent while exports are expected to decline 9.5 percent. On a quarterly basis the gain in total demand includes actual increases of 5.8 percent in the first quarter, 6.9 percent in the second quarter, an estimated gain of 4.9 percent in the third quarter, and a forecast of 4.6 percent for the fourth quarter.

Stocks of refined products will increase by 24 million barrels this year, according to the Bureaus' estimate. In 1955, a decline of 7 million barrels was registered. This year's increase is attributed by the Bureau to high crude runs in the second and third quarter. A 21.9 percent increase in crude oil imports is anticipated for the year. This figure is based on average daily imports of 1,044,000 barrels for the fourth quarter, making a yearly average of 953,000 barrels per day.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended September 7 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,037,000 barrels, a decrease of 71,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,187,000 barrels were 89,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 633,000 barrels above the week ended September 9, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,110,000 barrels daily, compared with 969,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending September 7 crude oil production averaged 7,099,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,032,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 990,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 8 totaled 273,465,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,720,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 5,255,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 4,364,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 891,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Fills Three New Posts

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the appointments of James H. Kane as assistant regional sales manager for the New York and New England territories, Frederick W. Walworth as a member of the drying oils sales department, and Walter C. Doscher as manager of the Bayway plant, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. Kane, who has been New York district sales manager of ADM's chemical products division since 1950, will be responsible to Paul McClay, assistant vice-president in charge of sales for the company's New York sales office and six Atlantic seaboard states. Kane joined ADM in 1934 serving as laboratory assistant and laboratory manager until 1939 when he was made assistant manager of the Wyandotte, Mich., plant. In 1946 he became sales representative in the New York area.

Mr. Walworth will assist Daniel C. Copenhaver, director of linseed and marine oil sales. He will handle the sale of marine oils from the Minneapolis office. Since joining ADM in 1943, Mr. Walworth has worked as laboratory technician, control chemist and manager of the Bayway laboratory. He was made Bayway plant manager in 1953 where he has served until the present.

Mr. Doscher will succeed Walworth as manager of the Bayway plant. He has been assistant to H. V. Whelan, vice-president in charge of ADM's international division, since February, 1955, when the division was formed. Previously he was manager of the company's import-export department. Since joining ADM in 1932, Mr. Doscher has handled the domestic sales of imported oils, marine oils, and foundry products in the New York city area.

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Fertilizer Officials

—Continued from page 7

Quackenbush, State Chemist, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., will speak on "Sampling Commercial Fertilizers (Solids, Solution and Gases)." George Enfield, extension agrnomist of the Department of Agriculture, will give the results of a survey (agronomists and horticulturists in the United States) on changing from oxide to elemental basis for phosphorous and potassium.

Afternoon Papers

The following reports of investigators will be presented during the afternoon session:

"General Terms," by M. H. Snyder, Charleston, W. Va.; "Nitrogen (Liquid)," by M. B. Rowe, Richmond, Va.; "Nitrogen Products (Inorganic)," by M. P. Etheredge, State College, Miss.; "Nitrogen Products (Inorganic)," by J. W. Kuzmeski, Amherst, Mass.; "Phosphorous," by J. F. Fudge, College Station, Texas; "Potassium," F. W. Quackenbush, Lafayette, Ind.; "Calcium, Magnesium, Manganese," by J. B. Smith, Kingston, R. I.; "Boron," by Rodney C. Berry, Richmond, Va.; "Zinc and Copper," by H. J. Webb, Clemson, S. C.; "Mixing and Segregation," by M. B. Rowe, Richmond, Va.; "Registration Forms," by George Laramie, Concord, N. H.; "Publications," by G. H. Ridder, Olympia, Wash., and "Specimen Labels," by W. J. Huffman, Jackson, Miss.

Also, "Tonnage Reports," by Crawford Winton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; "Pesticides in Fertilizers," by J. C. Jones, Richmond, Va.; "Specialty Fertilizers," by E. A. Epps, jr., Baton Rouge, La.; "State Relations Committee," by H. J. Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; "Uniform Fertilizer Bill," by S. B. Randle, New Brunswick, N. J.; "Committee on Analytical Tolerances," by F. W. Quackenbush; "Uniform Lime Bill," by Rodney C. Berry; "All Other Agricultural Chemicals," by J. F. Fudge; "Special Committee on Fertilizer Guarantees," by A. B. Lemmon, Sacramento, Calif.

Phila. Drug Group to Meet

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its fall outing at the Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club October 9.

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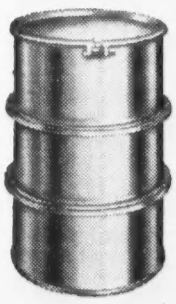

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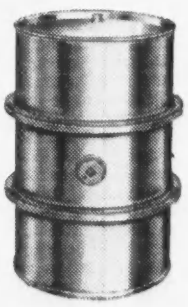

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Aliphatic Organics

Price advances as noted below were announced for October 1 on a wide range of lacquer solvents. The price advance amounted to ½c. per pound across the board on most of the alcohol and ester solvents, and some of the more important ketones. One maker announced price increases for propylene oxide, propylene gylcol, and dipropylene glycol, but there was no indication that this change would become industry-wide. The price advance previously announced on isopropanol was reportedly withdrawn.

The recently announced increase in chlorine, slated to go into effect October 1 on contract, was said to have caused some study of current prices for chlorinated solvents, among them perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene.

However, since no notice of price changes for these materials has as yet been forthcoming, the trade felt that quotations would hold for the rest of the year.

Stepped-up production of plywood, as well as urea-formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde paint resins, accounted for good movement of both formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde during the week.

Vinyl acetate monomer inquiry continued at a good rate, partly due to increasing popularity of polyvinyl acetate emulsions for use in both interior and exterior paints.

With winter approaching, interest in antifreeze materials such as methanol and ethylene glycol began to show an upswing at the consumer level.

Acrylonitrile—The industry kept in mind the fact that prices for acrylonitrile will be increased 1c. per pound across the board, effective October 1, due to increased labor and raw materials.

On that date, new prices are scheduled to be:—28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with the nearest competitive producing point; 31c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 32c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

The announced increase caused mild stimulation of buying among contract customers, as they made efforts to lay in material before the October 1 deadline.

Demand for use in the manufacture of acrylic fibers was well sustained, and it was expected that interest would continue to expand as this fiber industry grows.

In view of expected expansion in acrylic fibers, as well as other end uses, a major producer was in the midst of doubling its capacity. New facilities are expected by the company to be in operation in mid-1958.

Manufacture of nitrile-type rubbers also accounted for sizable shipments of acrylonitrile.

Amyl Solvents—Synthetic amyl alcohols, except the high priced specialty items which are not primarily used for solvent purposes, were advanced ½ cent per pound across the board, effective October 1. Involved in this upward adjustment were such products made from pentane, as the mixed and the primary amyl alcohols, secondary and tertiary amyl alcohols, and amyl alcohol made by the oxo process. Both the regular and the technical grades of synthetic amyl acetate will also be advanced October 1 by ½ cent per pound. Back of the price increases was an accumulation of increased raw material, labor, and manufacturing costs. The ½ cent price increase was designed to partially offset these. There were no announced price advances on fermentation source amyl alcohol or acetate, and none on refined fusel oil.

Butyl Solvents—Price advances of ½ cent per pound effective October 1 were announced on the major butyl solvents, such as n-butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, and their acetate esters. Secondary butyl alcohol and acetate were also advanced ½c. per pound as of October 1.

October 1 Price Advances

Alcohol, amyl, ex pentane, mixed, ½c. per lb.
primary, ½c. per lb.
sec-synthetic, ½c. per lb.
tert-synthetic, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl, fermentation, ½c. per lb.
synthetic, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl, ½c. per lb.
n-Propyl, ½c. per lb.
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
sec-Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Di-isobutyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Isopropyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methyl ethyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
n-Propyl acetate, ½c. per lb.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
130.20	130.20	130.97	130.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ethyl Acetate—In line with the upward adjustment of lacquer solvents generally, all grades of ethyl acetate will advance ½ cent per pound effective October 1. This applies to both fermentation and synthetic source material.

Ethyl Alcohol—Quotations of long standing held firm and unchanged. Demand continued active throughout the end use pattern, and was expected to improve above present levels during the fourth quarter.

Ethyl Ether—Prices held without change, and were expected to prevail for the remainder of the year. Buying interest was well sustained.

While consumption was not too much affected by the general industrial slackness during the summer, it was noted that some improvement had taken place over the past few weeks.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for this material continued active. With winter approaching, interest in permanent glycol antifreezes was expected to pick up sharply at the consumer level.

While permanent antifreeze accounts for more than three-quarters of current production, produces followed with interest the rapidly expanding markets for polyurethane resins, for which ethylene glycol is a raw material.

Trade indications are that polyurethane foams will give foam rubber a real run for its money during the next few years, since the former can be used as a substitute in many cases for rubber latexes.

With this in mind, annual output of urethane resins has been estimated at as high as 100 million pounds within the next few years.

Producers also showed interest in the development and expansion of the synthetic fiber industry, in which a substantial quntity of ethylene glycol is now used.

Formaldehyde—The tempo of buying interest increased following a relatively slow period during the late summer, in which demand for a number of items for which formaldehyde is a raw material was slow.

Hardwood and softwood plywood business continued brisk during the week, and this factor accounted for large volume consumption of both solution and powdered urea-formaldehyde glues.

Increase in inquiry for urea-formaldehyde resins for baking finishes in the paint industry helped sales during the week, and stronger demand from this quarter was expected during the next few months.

Formic Acid—Demand for this material for use in manufacture of formates, organic esters, oxalic acid and other chemicals continued at about the same level that has been prevalent during the past few weeks.

Some pickup was expected in fall inquiry. Current prices held without change. Stocks on hand were adequate for consumer requirements.

Glycerine—Inquiry showed some pickup for use in glycerine-modified alkyd resins during the week, as the paint trade stepped up production of paint vehicles for fall consumption.

Alkyd makers, who benefitted from a general 2c. per pound reduction in glycerine prices August 27, felt the squeeze again two weeks ago with announcement of an increase in phthalic anhydride prices to go into effect October 1.

Material was reported moving out smoothly, and in satisfactory quantity for a number of other end uses, including explosives, ester gums, and for applications where a humectant is needed.

The price structure appeared to be fair-

Aliphatic Organics

ly steady last week, despite shakiness earlier brought about by heavy imports of natural crude, and the entry into the market of more capacity for synthetic production.

Glycols—One maker announced price advances of ½ cent per pound on dipropylene glycol, propyleneglycol, and also on propylene oxide. As of presstime, there appeared no inclination on the part of other makers to adjust prices upward on either the propylene or the ethylene comparable derivatives. It remained to be seen just what the October 1 price pattern might be by October 1.

Isopropyl Acetate — Price announcements for October 1, indicated that on that date, this ester solvent would be advanced ½ cent per pound. It was expected in some quarters, that the roll back of the previously announced price advance on isopropanol would not adversely affect the price advance on the ester.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Previous issues reported the announcement by certain makers that prices would be advanced 3 cents per gallon across the board on all grades effective October 1. As of last week, it appeared that this price advance would not become industry-wide, and reports were that the announced advance would not stick. Supplies were plentiful and the market competitive. Under these conditions a price advance, if it were not industry-wide, could not be expected to hold.

Ketone Solvents—In line with the upward adjustment as of October 1 on lacquer solvents, there will be a ½ cent per pound price advance on methyl ethyl ketone, di-isobutyl ketone, and methyl isobutyl ketone.

Methanol—Producers raised drum differentials 1c. per pound in carlots, and 2c. per pound in less carlot quantities, effective October 1 on contract. Tankcar prices are expected to hold unchanged for the balance of the year.

The prices, already in effect on spot, list eastern methanol prices as follows:—46c. per pound, drums, carlots, delivered east, and 53c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

In California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, prices were advanced to 49c. per pound, drums, carlots, delivered, and 56c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Reason for the increase was said to be increased cost of steel drums, as part of the aftermath of the steel strike, as well as higher freight rates and other increments.

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol—The price of methyl amyl alcohol, was slated to advance ½c. per pound effective October 1.

Oxalic Acid—Demand was moving along at routine levels for use as a bleaching agent, as well as a number of chemical applications. Quotations held steady and unchanged. Supplies were adequate for current needs.

Pentaerythritol—Inquiry for this polyol for use in PE-modified alkyd resins and rosin esters was expected to revive during the next few weeks owing to a normal pickup in demand for paint materials during the fall.

Demand for use in PETN was well maintained. Production and stocks were deemed sufficient for current needs. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Perchloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent continued about steady. While some study was being given to the possible effect on prices of an announced increase of 10c. per hundred pounds in chlorine, effective October 1, it was felt that quotations would hold steady during the fourth quarter.

Trichloroethylene—Belief in the trade that quotations on this item would not change for the rest of the year were substantiated last week when at least one producer announced that it would carry over prevailing prices, at least until January 1 on contract.

Vinyl Acetate—Sharply increased demand from the paint trade for polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl acetate-chloride latexes for use in paint vehicles was evident last week.

PVA emulsions have pushed to the forefront in recent years as vehicles for both interior and exterior paints. Consequently, there has been an increased call for monomer.

Current industry capacity was of such volume that consumers had no trouble in filling their immediate requirements, despite increased demand. Prices held steady and without change.

Tetracycline Preparations Rules Amended by FDA

Food and Drug Administration has amended its antibiotic regulations to provide for the certification of two new preparations—chlortetracycline hydrochloride powder and tetracycline hydrochloride powder, both for topical application.

The chlortetracycline hydrochloride powder may be marketed with a certification period of 48 months. If the preparation is packaged with inert gases or if it is tetracycline hydrochloride powder the certification period is limited to 24 months.

Several other amendments to the regulations also announced by the agency having to do with certification of procaine penicillin for aqueous injection, and the certification of benzathine penicillin G and procaine penicillin for aqueous injection.

NPFC Sets '57 Meeting

The National Plant Food Council will hold its second annual convention June 9-13, 1957, at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur, W. Va.

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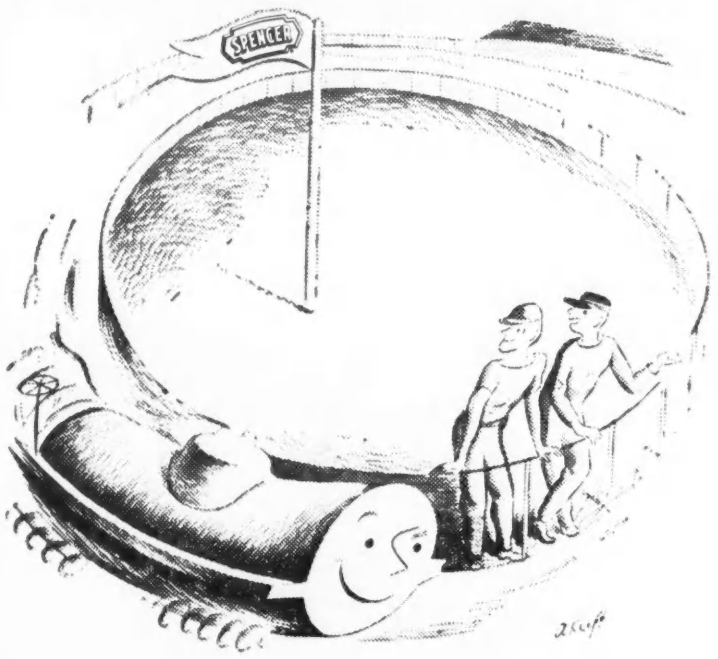

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Argentine Tung Output Is Seen Nearing Record

Foreign Agricultural Service has reported that Argentine trade and producer circles agree that a total of 20,000 to 22,000 short tons of tung oil will be produced during the marketing year which began August 1, 1956.

With domestic consumption steady at about 1,000 tons, Argentina's exportable supply of tung oil for the current marketing year can be expected to be about 20,000 tons, assuming no change in stocks, which were estimated at nearly 7,000 tons on August 1, 1956, FAS stated. The announcement further said:—

"Practically all of INGE's stocks of tung oil are believed to have been sold by the government market agency. Thus, tung oil exports are now handled by the private trade. In late August, the "aforo" on tung oil exports—the amount of foreign currency earned from export sales which must be exchanged for pesos at the low official rate—was lowered from the equivalent of $415 per metric ton to $316.67. Assuming an export price of $450 per ton, this represents additional earnings of about 1,350 pesos per ton or 17 percent more than the peso price received under the previous 'aforo'."

Chemical Sales

—Continued from page 3

realize benefits from other new uses such as extruded sheets and pipes, pipe fittings, vacuum-drawn display signs, electrical coil forms, safety helmets, radio, TV and phonograph exteriors and bowling pins

"The demands for monomers going into plastics will be good throughout the year, and will almost certainly feel a boost from the automobile industry—to some extent in 1957 and to a greater extent thereafter."

Increasing amounts of chemicals will be needed in the maintenance of cars, he continued. Sales of such specialties as antifreeze, tetraethyl lead, dyes used in tetraethyl lead, ethylene dibromide and ethylene dichloride should climb to $350 million next year, he stated. This compares with a sales total of $300 million in 1954.

Another major factor in the overall chemical sales picture, he added will be the competition provided by foreign producers. Mr. Loeffler expected West Germany, which he viewed as already a "tough competitor" here, to continue to move into such specialized lines as dyes, plastics, pharmaceuticals and synthetic fibers.

He noted that Japanese chemical production has been going up an average of 15 percent a year, as against an annual rise of 10 percent for US producers. Italy, he went on, trebled its chemical output in 1955 over that of 1938, and Mexico, he felt, "is becoming a real competitor in sulfur."

The FMC official looked for some segments of the chemical industry to take a bigger slice than others of next year's growth. He pointed out in this connection that a sizable increase in synthetic rubber output is expected iin 1957.

Future of Acetylene

"As another example," Mr. Loeffler said, "acetylene and acetylene derivatives appear to be at the start of a growth spurt and next year may well exhibit a 12 to 15 percent advance, up from the 7 to 8 percent of the past years.

"Affected will be such acetylene derivatives as vinyl chloride and resins based on vinyl chloride; trichloroethylene; neoprene, acrylonitrile; vinyl acetate, acrylates; methyl styrene, and vinyl esters."

Chemicals Makers

—Continued from page 3

flat increase of 5 cents a net ton will be proposed.

The eastern railroads are those roads which operate east of the Mississippi River and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. The western roads are all the roads west of the Mississippi River.

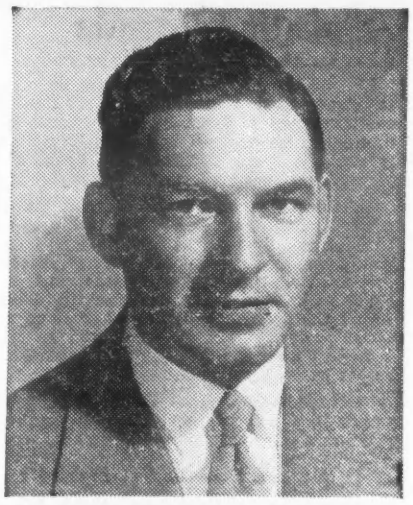
Although the southeastern railroads sat in on the meetings of the railroad officials to decide the issue of higher freight rates, they refused to go along with the petition for the 15 percent increase. This is not to mean, however, that these carriers oppose an increase in freight rates, but were opposed to the timing of the request.

The increase being sought is to meet the higher costs of operating the railroads, including higher wages that have been granted and the prospect of other wage increases now still in the negotiating stage. The southeastern railroads were represented as feeling that the roads should await the conclusion of negotiations with the labor unions before making the move before the ICC.

It is understood that the procedure to be followed in connection with the railroads' petition will be different from that followed last March in connection with the 6 percent boost in rates. At that time the roads filed the higher rates to take effect in thirty days.

If the more normal procedure is followed, it will mean that extended hearings will be held both in Washington and at various major shipping points before the ICC acts on the pe'ition. The railroads are hopeful of a decision, however, within 90 to 120 days.

The petition will ask the ICC to investigate the "adequacy of the earnings and general revenue situation" of all the roads. It is estimated that a 15 percent increase in freight rates will add about $1 billion to the traffic bill of shippers.



CSC SALES MANAGER: R. W. Breidenbach, named midwest sales manager of the agricultural chemicals department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

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Jobs & People

Aceto Chemical Company, New York—**Kenneth Lippel** has been made assistant sales manager of Aceto Chemical.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Kirby F. Thornton** has been appointed assistant manager of Alcoa's New Kensington, Pa., sales development division.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Jerry J. Barry** has been named to the newly-created position of personnel and office manager at the American Potash plant in Los Angeles.

Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation — **Richard Rieger** has been appointed technical representative for the extrusion materials division in Bakelite's Cincinnati, Ohio, district office.

Borden Company, New York—**William C. Wiley** has been named to head up a new market development program for the Polyco-Monomer department of Borden's chemical division.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Manson C. Carpenter** has become head of technical service and development activities for Dow in the latex paint field. He succeeds **Fred K. Quigley, jr.,** who has been advanced to the post of assistant manager of coatings technical service.

Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio—**Mrs. Bertha Chance** has become research librarian for Emery.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**Dr. R. C. Wilson** has been appointed special assistant to the manager of manufacturing in GAF's dyestuff and chemical division . . . **Richard J. Nelson** has joined GAF as a market research engineer.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio—The Goodrich Research Center, Brecksville, Ohio, has added **Jerrold A. Glantz, Arthur T. Schooley, Robert F. T. Sterbenz** and **Michael J. Geregach** as junior technical men, **Edward J. Mendyka,** chemist, and Mrs. **Goldie W. Rimson** as a chemical librarian.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. — **John R. Ryan** has been named assistant director of sales in the Hercules explosives department. **Homer W. Coleman** has been named to succeed Mr. Ryan as manager of explosives operations.

Hooker Electrocnemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Wallace F. Nyerlin** and **Leonard J. Gosselin** have joined the technical staff at Hookers 'Niagara Falls plant.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago—**R. L. Logan** has been named manager of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., electrochemical plant of International Minerals' potash division.

International Nickel Company, New York—**Dr. Gordon E. Zima** has joined Inco's Bayonne, N. J. research laboratory as a research metallurgist.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Gerald B. Nelson** has been named assistant director of the merchandising division.

Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—**Dr. Alexander Chisholm** has joined Merrell as head of the analytical division.

Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que.—**Russell B. Bridges** has been appointed by Monsanto Canada to the newly-created post of product sales manager for adhesives and resins.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Joel O. Hougen** and **Dr. Theodore J. Williams** have been named members of the engineering department of Monsanto's research and engineering division.

Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.—**Warren Newall,** technical sales representative for Naugatuck in the Portland, Ore., area, has been shifted to Los Angeles. **John T. Coke,** formerly with General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has joined Naugatuck and been assigned to the Portland area.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Henry Schiessl** has been appointed assistant to the manager of research and development of Olin's industrial chemicals division.

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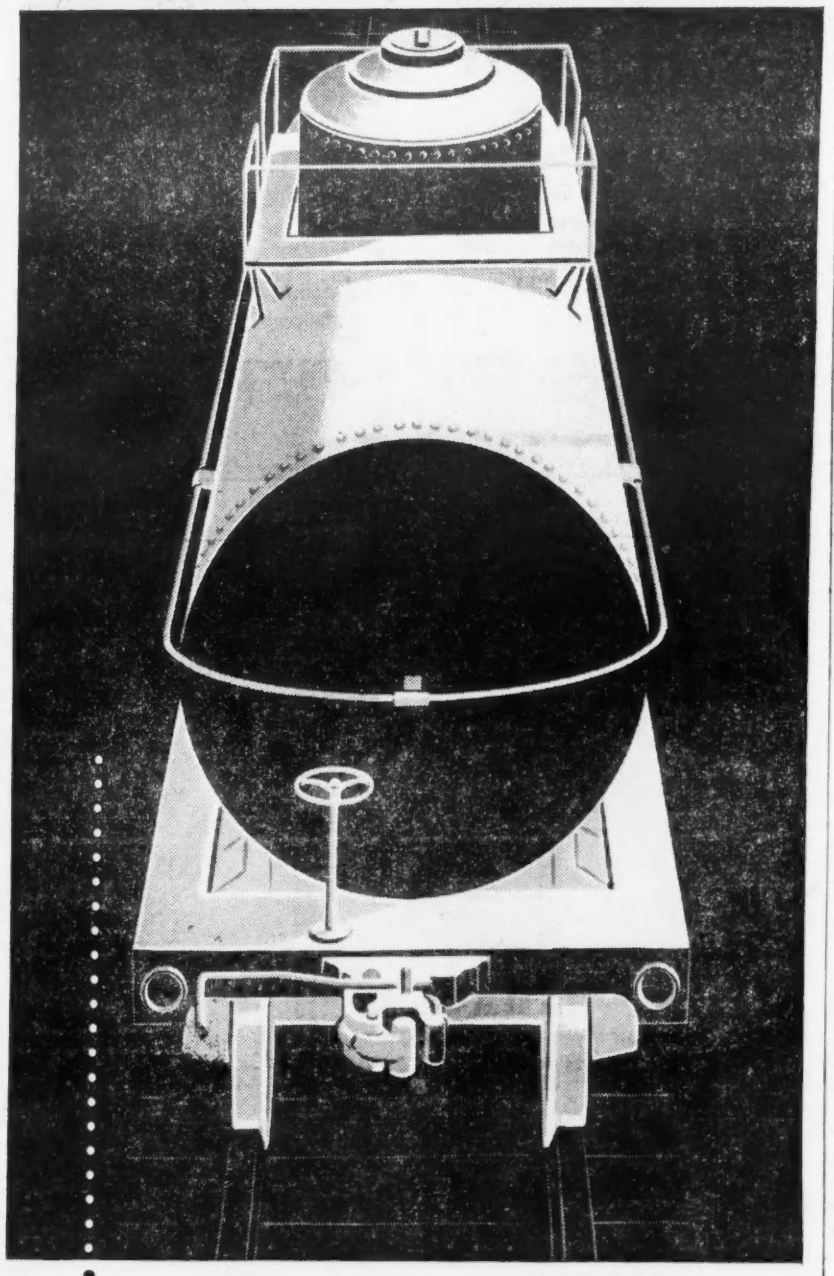

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Coal Chemicals

October 1 price advances were announced on several intermediate chemicals as noted below. In connection with these price advances, it should be pointed out that on the liquid items, the price in carlot and less than carlot drum quantities were advanced 1 cent more than the advance on the tankcar price. This is simply a delayed adjustment in drum differentials due to the high cost of steel drums. On most of the aliphatic organic chemicals these drum differential price adjustments were made in the mid-year, at which time the manufacturers of aromatic organic chemicals made no adjustment, but continued to absorb the higher drum costs until the present change.

There was no price change in any of the basic coaltar products, such as naphthalene, cresylic acids, phenol, etc. Changes had been made during the year on phenol, and naphthalene also advanced in price some months ago, at which time phthalic anhydride was not advanced, the higher naphthalene costs being absorbed until now. Aniline oil, and nitrobenzene were up 1 cent per pound. Some producers make aniline from nitrobenzene by reducing it, while other makers manufacture it from monochlorobenzene. In either case raw material costs had advanced considerably since the last price revision. Diethylaniline advanced 5 cents per pound as of October 1, while the dimethylaniline advanced only 1½ cents per pound. The difference lay in the manufacturing cost difference, and the increased cost of ethylating agent as against the more stable price structure of methylating agent.

October 1 Price Advances

Acetanilide, tech., 1½c. per lb.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, 26c. per lb.
Nevile and Winther's, 10c. per lb.
Peri, dry, 17c. per lb.
paste, 17c. per lb.
Picric, tech., 9c. per lb.
Sulfanilic, 2c. per lb.
o-Toluidine -m-sulfonic, 6c. per lb.
p-Aminoacetanalide, 14c. per lb.
Aniline, 1c. per lb.
Salt, 2c. per lb.
Benzidine hydrochloride, 16c. per lb.
sulfate, 16c. per lb.
2,6- Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., 9c. per lb.
N,N-Diethylaniline, 5c. per lb.
N,N-Dimethylaniline, 1½c. per lb.
Diphenylamine, 2c. per lb.
N-Ethylaniline, 5c. per lb.
Nitrobenzene, 1c. per lb.
Phthalic anhydride, 1c. per lb.
Pitch, coaltar, $4 per ton.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 23 would amount to 99.6 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,452,000 tons of steel. The figure was compared to output of 2,477,000 tons of steel in the week previous, 2,359,000 tons in the comparable week in August and 2,320,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The overall benzol picture was one in which material moved from production into consuming channels with steady large volume and without any storage problems. The market could be said to be in good balance. Industrial demand was expected to be stepped up in line with the expected Fall increase in business volume generally. Whether or not this would lead to a tight supply position in the months ahead was a matter for conjecture. However, it was felt that in view of the substantial output capacity of the coaltar and petroleum industries, augmented by the current very substantial imports of benzol, no shortages were soon likely to develop. Price patterns were unchanged.

Creosote—This market continued on the slow side, with stocks still quite heavy and demand hardly more than moderate. Improved business prospects have been looked for over many months, but seemed to be slow in developing. Railroad tie treating was slow, but there were substantial ties cut and on hand from which railroads could make purchases as soon as they were so disposed, and creosote treating in more substantial volume was a current potential.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 23 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	954,123
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,664,283
Benzol	gals.	3,632,295
Coaltar	gals.	17,855,053
Creosote oil	gals.	692,509
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,862,661
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,905
Toluol	gals.	800,232
Xylol	gals.	230,836

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
114.89	114.89	114.89	144.77

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Creosols—Demand for the resin grade was improving after somewhat of a lull, but not much, during the Summer. Increased demand was expected to develop with the Fall months. Para remained tight but prices were unchanged from the 49 cent tankcar price which has long prevailed. Meta-para was no longer tight and could be described as in balance. Ortho moved quite well and was no longer in the overabundant supply position that it had been. No price changes in any of the cresols mentioned above were expected for the balance of the year.

Naphthalene—Crude material was in quite ample supply to meet all domestic needs. While the demand for phthalic anhydride was improving for use in alkyd resin manufacture, the automotive and hard goods industries which suffered rather severe Summer slumps, had not yet recovered sufficiently to create a normal demand for industrial finishes, and hence for naphthalene via phthalic.

The result was that the naphthalene market was still on the soft side, but it was felt that this situation would be short lived. September saw a rate of phthalic anhydride purchase that was inconsitant with the actual demand and requirements from a use standpoint, because of the announced October 1 price advance of 1 cent per pound on phthalic. Such purchases for inventory purposes before the price deadline, could not be taken as evidence of the degree of recovery of industrial demand.

Phenol—Supplies were quite ample to meet all calls with prompt shipment. Demand which had slowed down seasonally during the Summer months was beginning to show signs of recovery. September orders were on the increase, and October was expected to be notably better. Price patterns established at the mid-year were unchanged and expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Toluol—There was no perceptible change in the market status of this item last week. Supplies were still overabundant and disposal of excess quantities was a continuing problem. Some improvement in this situation was expected to develop slowly over the months ahead, but no immediate relief was in sight. Greater production of p-cresol via synthesis from toluol was needed, and producing facilities were under construction and expected to soon be in operation. The polyurethane business was expected to grow rapidly to where it would consume considerable volumes of toluol. Whether these, and other enduse growth developments would bring the market in balance a year hence, was viewed optimistically by some sources, and pessimistically by others. Meanwhile, material was being shipped in moderate volume to domestic consuming industries, and the excess moved into the export market or was run into gasoline.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Technical grade material used as a chemical intermediate was advanced 1½ cents per pound effective October 1. No change was made in the USP quality product. The latter is higher

Coal Chemicals

priced than the technical and moves in small volume only. Technical grade material moves in larger volume and is priced closer to actual producing cost.

Over many months costs have accumulated and been absorbed, until they could no longer be absorbed, and an upward adjustment of prices to partially offset these increased costs had to be effected. Under the new price schedule carlots will be quoted at 30½ cents per pound, and less than carlot quantities at 31½ cents.

Aniline—Prices will be advanced October 1 on contract by 1 cent per pound in tankcars, and 2 cents per pound in drum carlot and less than carlot quantities. While the material itself will rise 1 cent per pound, the drum differential over tankcars will also be increased, by an additional cent. It should be noted that on this, and many other coaltar or aromatic chemicals, drum differentials were not adjusted earlier in the year, as were the drum differentials on many of the aliphatic chemicals. The aromatic chemicals are just now adjusting some of these differentials to overcome accumulated higher drum container and shipping costs.

The pattern was not everywhere uniform with respect to spot prices, prevailing between now and October 1. With some manufacturers the new prices became effective immediately on spot, and October 1 on contract, while with certain other makers both spot and contract become effective October 1.

Under the new price schedule, tankcars will be quoted at 21 cents per pound, tankwagons at 21½, drum carlots at 23 cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 24 cents per pound, on a freight allowed basis. West Coast prices 2 cents per pound higher.

Back of the price increase, which is the first in a long time, was the accumulation of higher raw material, labor, and manufacturing costs. This price advance was made to partially offset these costs. Nitrobenzene, from which some producers make aniline via reduction from hydrogen generated by acid and iron filings, is slated to advance 1 cent per pound October 1. Those manufacturers who produce aniline via monochlorobenzene were faced with higher chlorine prices for the last quarter.

Aniline Salt—Prices will be advanced 2 cents per pound, effective October 1. This upward price adjustment is the first in a long time and was made in an effort to partially offset accumulated higher costs of raw materials, labor, and manufacturing.

N, N-Dimethylaniline—Price advances slated to become effective on October 1 amount to 1½ cents per pound. Under the new price schedule, tankcars will be listed at 30 cents per pound, drum carlots at 32 cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 33 cents. This modest price advance was so because the raw material cost increases which had accumulated since the last price rise, were not as acute as was the case on the comparable ethyl product. The price structure on methylating agents had been more stable than on ethylating agents and were also less costly.

Di-o-tolylguanidine—Prices were slated to advance 2 cents per pound across the board effective September 24. Demand was moderate for this rubber accelerator because it is used in lesser relative volume than the mercaptobenzyl type compounds. Supplies were quite adequate. Under the new price schedule, ton lots were listed at 62 cents per pound, and less than ton lots at 63 cents.

N-Ethylaniline—Prices were slated to advance 5 cents per pound effective October 1. Under the new price schedule tankcars will be quoted at 55 cents per pound, drum carlots at 57 cents, and 58 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Since the last price adjustment, such basic direct and indirect raw materials as benzol, alcohol, etc. have been increased sharply.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole — Prices were advanced 2 cents per pound on this rubber accelerator effective September 24. Under the new price schedule ton lots in bags will be quoted at 42 cents per pound, and less than ton lots packaged in bags at 44 cents. Demand was reported as well sustained against adequate supplies.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide — This rubber accelerator will be advanced in price 2 cents per pound effective September 24. Under the new price schedule ton lots will be quoted at 52 cents per pound and less than ton lots at 54 cents, packaged in bags and sold on a freight allowed basis. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet the well sustained demand from the rubber industry.

Nevile & Winthers Acid—Price patterns which will become effective October 1 on this item represent an advance of 10 cents per pound, in which drum quantities now listed at $1.20 will become $1.30 per pound. This was the first price increase in this item, after a long period of price stability, during which time raw materials mounted in cost considerably.

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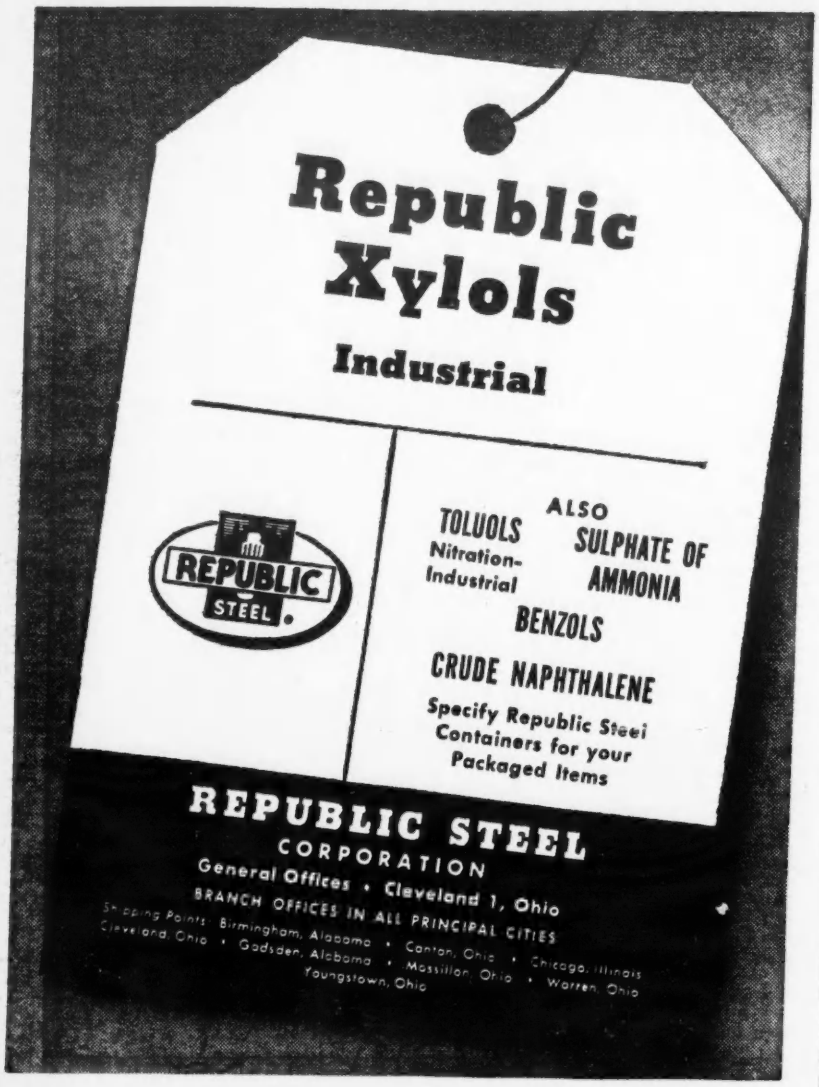

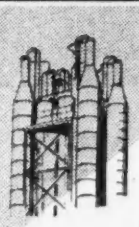

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Lacquer Information Unit A Feature at Paint Show

For the fifth successive year a Lacquer Information Center will be a feature of the annual Paint Industries Show, which is being held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22 to 24.

Once again the exhibit is being presented through the cooperative effort of suppliers of basic raw materials for lacquer. The theme this year is "Unlimited Markets for Lacquer." The exhibit will depict the latest developments in lacquer techonology, formulation, and application.

The companies which are co-sponsors of this year's Lacquer Information Center are: Antara Chemicals Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, and Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Columbian Carbon Company and Sprayon Products, Inc.

Also, Celanese Corporation of America; Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.; Enjay Company; Hercules Powder Company; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and Shell Chemical Corporation.

Pharmaceutical Advertising

—Continued from page 7

istration; New York, October 15, Newark, October 23.

"Test Marketing," by Mitchell Chadrijian, Schering Corporation; New York, October 22, Newark, October 30.

"Marketing," by Pierre deTarnowsky, Mead Johnson & Co.; New York, October 29, Newark, November 6.

"Advertising (Section I)," by Dr. John N. McDonnell, Schering Corporation; New York, November 5, Newark, November 13.

"Advertising (Section II)," by Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, Cortez F. Enloe, Inc.; New York, November 12, Newark, November 20.

"Sales Management—Methods and Planning," by Thomas Brown, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.; New York, November 19, Newark, November 27.

"Sales Promotion," by Thomas Bradley, Pfizer Laboratories division of Chas. Pfizer & Co.; New York, November 26, Newark, December 4.

"Panel Discussion," by James T. Culbertson, E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Owen J. Picton, G. D. Searle & Co., and William D. Jenkins, American Cyanamid Company; New York, December 3, Newark, December 11.

"Distribution, Warehousing and Shipping," by C. B. Pyle, Merck, Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co.; New York, December 10, Newark, December 18.

"Finance," Dr. Roland Soule, Irving Trust Company; New York, December 17, Newark, January 8.

"Development of Personnel and Human Relations," by Bernard Muller-Thym, management consultant; New York, January 7, Newark, January 15.

"Summary," by Robert A. Hardt, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.; New York, January 14, Newark, January 22.

Discussion coordinators:—New York section, John W. Nuffort, American Cyanamid Company; Newark Section, Dr. John R. Voigt, director, Rutgers University Pharmacy Extension Service.

BDSA Appoints McCoy

—Continued from page 4

succeeds Charles F. Honeywell, who is resigning effective October 15.

Mr. McCoy entered government service in 1920 as an employee of the Bureau of Census, transferring to the Treasury Department the following year. He joined the staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1928, and thereafter served as chief of several industry divisions.

He later served as chief of the commodities branch in the Office of International Trade, director of the Office of Domestic Commerce, director of the Office of Materials Distribution and director of the Office of Industry and Commerce.

In 1950, Mr. McCoy was named assistant administrator of the National Production Authority, with which agency he continued as deputy administrator and, finally, as acting administrator until its demise in 1952. He thereupon became deputy administrator of BDSA.

Butane Turned to Octane

—Continued from page 7

hydrocarbons which yielded octane, a major component of gasoline.

The starting material butane is a gaseous hydrocarbon which Atlantic scientists liquefy by cooling and circulating through a reaction vessel exposed to the beam of an electron accelerator.

This machine emits a stream of electrons traveling at high velocities which enter the butane reaction vessel and initiate the chemical changes leading to gasoline components, it was said.

In contrast to the conventional methods of "cracking" butane and the subsequent polymerization steps to produce gasoline, this new radio chemical route produces a minimum of undesirable by-products and may thus simplify the refining steps now employed, the Atlantic scientists reported.

They indicated that their studies are continuing to determine the commercial feasibility of using atomic energy in manufacturing gasoline.

Germicide Rules

—Continued from page 4

rally-occurring hard waters can slow down the rate of germicidal activity of some disinfectants and sanitizers, so that they may not perform satisfactorily in all hard-water areas when quick germicidal action is essential.

Because of this, the Public Health Service last March developed recommended standards of effectiveness for germicides intended for use in hard water. Some products that move interstate must be registered and their labels, list of ingredients, directions, and cautions for use must be accepted by USDA.

Gericide labeling which does not include specific directions for use in hard-water areas will require no change, at least for the present. New labeling of this type will continue to be accepted for registration. However, manufacturers or distributors who submit labeling with specific claims and directions for use of germicides in hard-water areas must submit adequate experimental data to justify proposed claims and representations.

Confronted with the question, "What is hard water?" in devising tests for germicidal products, bacteriologists and chemists in USDA's Agricultural Research Service came up with a standard solution fairly simple to prepare. It has been adapted from a standard established for testing purposes by a large commercial dairy.

USDA Formula

The USDA formula contains magnesium chloride and calcium chloride as hardening agents. While numerous chemicals cause hardness of water in various parts of the United States, the two chosen for test purposes are regarded as the "problem" chemicals most widely encountered.

Products are tested for germicidal effectiveness in the "standard" hard water, which can be formulated to represent various degrees of water hardness. The number of bacteria must be reduced by 99.999 percent within 30 seconds in a prescribed test using a lukewarm hard-water solution of the germicide.

Local public health officers, responsible for enforcement of state, county, and municipal sanitation requirements, are guided by standards recommended by the Public Health Service. Knowing the hardness of local water, they can judge from label information on germicidal products which formulation will best protect public health in their areas.

Products slowed down in germ-killing power by hard water may continue to be used in soft-water areas, or for jobs where they are in longer contact with surfaces to be sanitized. "Built-in" or accompanying water softeners might also increase their effectiveness in hard water.

Koppers Research Facility

—Continued from page 5

to weather conditions—heat, cold and artificial sunlight—in order to test their ability to stand up under all possible conditions of usage.

The development building also includes complete chemical and instrument laboratories, a polymerization laboratory, a machine shop, a reactor room where various types of polymers are made, and offices for supervisory personnel.

Laboratories contain equipment for testing materials to determine their applicability under various service conditions. In addition, there are specialized tools for analyzing plastics and latexes, such as an electron microscope, spectrophotometer and Beckman bridge.

To determine the usefulness of new materials in commercial applications, there are pipe and film extruders, paper laminator, 70-foot long paper coater, sheet extruder, wire coater and many commercial injection molding machines. There is also a device that pre-expands beads of expandable polystyrene.

Direction of the new Development Laboratory is handled by B. R. Sarchet, former manager of the Kobuta plant of Koppers and now development manager for the company's chemical division.

Mr. Sarchet said, "At the proper time, development work on a new product can be moved from these facilities into the new development plant completed last year where products can be made in semi-commercial quantities. Many products can be moved directly to the large-scale Kobuta plastic-producing facilities for full commercial production. Others require the design and erection of new facilities."

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Tartar emetic was slated to advance 4 cents per pound effective October 1, while such tartrates as tartaric acid, cream of tartar and Rochelle salt will be advanced 2 cent per pound on that date. Higher price patterns were due to become effective the first of the month on lanolin, with new prices averaging roughly 1 cent per pound higher. NF picric acid will advance 25 cents per pound on October 1.

Botanical drugs were being adjusted upward on some items, with due consideration being given to the higher replacement costs for the scarce new crop as contracted to the old crop. Otherwise, prices across the board on drug items and fine chemicals held quite stable and were expected to remain so for the weeks immediately ahead.

Alkaloids were slow moving, and even reserpine was steady but not as active as it had been. Narcotics were quite slow, and bismuth salts showed little trading volume. Some improvement was expected in the regular line pharmaceuticals next month, with buying activity expected to reach normal levels about November. This was the usual seasonal pattern on drug items in general.

Mercurials were firm in price and moved at hardly more than moderate volume. Such items as aspirin, phenacitin, and caffeine were moving in good volume to manufacturing firms getting ready for the larger seasonal consumption of cold preparations and general analgesics.

Feed molasses was at a moderate trading level, and some interest was shown in certain areas for the use of molasses directly as a feed, mixed by the feeder with low-value roughages such as corn cobs, cotton hulls, and the like.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
65.86	65.86	65.84	66.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Acid, Picric, NF, 25c. per lb.
Tartaric, 2c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, 2c. per lb.
Lanolin, 1c. per lb.
Rochelle Salt, 2c. per lb.
Tartar emetic, 4c. per lb.

Acetanilide — The market continued steady and prices ranged from 79c. per pound on 2,000 pound lots to 81c. for lots less than 2,000 pounds. Technical grades were advanced 1c. per pound while the price of USP material was unchanged.

Acetophenetidin — The market was steady and sales continued to move at a low level due to the increased activity of other analgesics which were finding good trade acceptance. Prices ranged from $1.17 in ton lots, to $1.19 in less than ton quantities.

Aspirin—The current increase in orders placed for headache and cold tablet preparations continued briskly into September, with prices in effect over recent months remaining unchanged. No immediate price change was expected.

Carload lots, in 20 to 80 mesh sizes, were quoted at 53c. per pound, 1,000 pound lots at 56c. and lots of less than 1,000 pounds at 59c.

Calcium Pantothenate — The current price for calcium pantothenate was quoted at 4½c. per gram and no immediate change in price was expected. The market was quiet and supplies were reported adequate.

Chloral hydrate—USP material in 1,000 pound lots was priced at $1 per pound, 500 pound lots at $1.03 and 100 pounds or less at $1.05. Demand was steady with supplies adequate.

Chloramine T.—Demand was steady at a low volume, and Chloramine T. continued to find general use as a disinfectant in the dairy industry. Lots of 500 pounds ranged from 73 to 75c. per pound. Smaller quantities were reported at 75 to 80c.

Cinchonidine and Salts—Business was relatively quiet in the cinchona derivatives. The alkaloid in 100 ounce lots was priced at 65 cents per ounce. The sulfate in 1,000 ounce lots was priced at 32 cents per ounce, and under 1,000 ounces at 35 cents.

Cinchonine and Salts—The alkaloid in 1,000 ounce lots was priced at 50 cents per ounce, and in lesser quantities at 52 cents. The sulfate in 1,000 ounce lots was priced at 25 cents, and in lesser amounts at 27½ cents per ounce. Demand was slow, and supplies quite adequate.

Cocaine—No significant buying action was noted and it was reported that conditions would probably remain as they have been for some time. The use of synthetics, with fewer side effects, was cited as a major factor contributing to the slow aspect of this market. USP 100 ounce lots were quoted at $17.80 per ounce and the hydrochloride in 100 ounce lots at $13.75 per ounce.

Gelatin—Prices on pure pork skin gelatin were unchanged. Supplies were said to be adequate. The silver label sheets used by the pharmaceutical industry were firmly priced at $1.30 per pound in 100 pound cases of one pound packages.

Hydroquinone—The market was quiet on photo grade, and no change was anticipated as sales continued at a steady pace. Drum quantities were quoted at 98c. per pound, less than drum quantities at $1.02. Supplies were quite adequate.

Lanolin—Price advances amounting to roughly 1 cent per pound on the average, were announced to become effective October 1. Under the new price schedule, anhydrous regular lanolin of the cosmetic grade will be priced at 27 cents per pound, while the special anhydrous lanolin used by the cosmetic industry will be priced at 28 cents per pound. The pharmaceutical anhydrous lanolin will be priced at 26 cents per pound, while the hydrous pharmaceutical grade will be priced at 24 cents. These prices are for material packaged in 400 pound drums.

Molasses—A market research report just completed by the Department of Agriculture says that the use of molasses as livestock feed is increasing. The relatively satisfactory price structure of molasses in comparison with other feeds has encouraged feeders to mix molasses with low-value roughages and thereby increase the palatability and digestability of such low-value foodstuffs as corncobs, straw, and cotton stocks and hulls.

The extent to which feeders were able to reduce their overall feed costs by the use of molasses was said to depend upon the extent of their feeding operations, and the volume of bulk molasses that they could have delivered at one time. This potential market, it was pointed out was limited by distance from supply centers, because savings involved would be eaten up by freight costs if molasses were shipped to remote areas for this purpose.

The report may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C., under the title "Marketing Molasses for Livestock Feed" is Marketing Research Report No. 132. It suggests suitable ways for handling and storing molasses that might encourage its use by small-scale operators.

Picric Acid—NF grade of material will be advanced 25 cents per pound effective October 1, it was announced. Demand was said to be steady at relatively small and moderate volume. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all needs.

Pilocarpine Salts—Trading was generally quiet on this item. In 25 ounce lots, the hydrochloride was quoted at $4.75 per ounce and the nitrate at $6.65 per ounce.

Potassium Bromide—Trading was described as relatively quiet on this item, against quite adequate supplies. Current prices on USP granular material were at 38 cents per pound for 500 pound barrels and 39 cents per pound for 100 pound fiber drums. No change was expected to develop in the immediate future.

Potassium Citrate—The market for this

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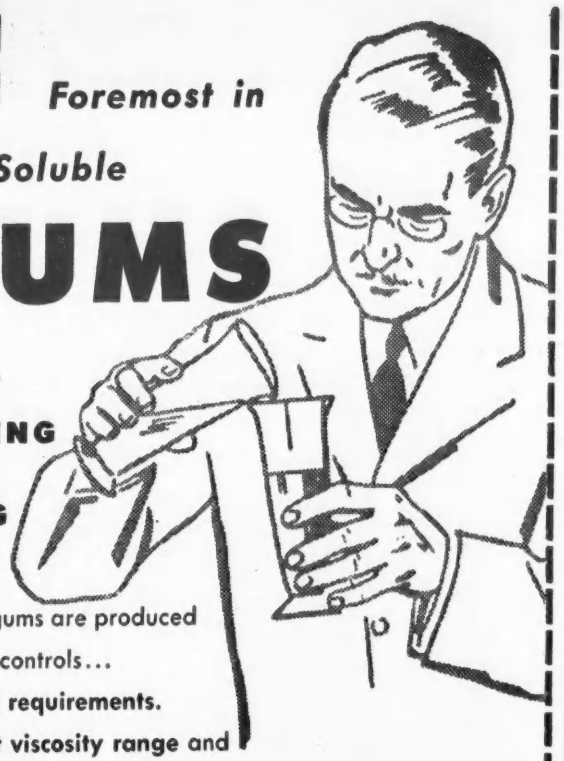

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

material was generally quiet and sales continued steady at moderate volume. Granular potassium citrate, USP, was reported at 43c. per pound and powdered material went for 40½c.

Potassium Iodide—As yet, no makers of the fine chemical grade of potassium iodide had signified any intention of changing their price schedules from the $1.90 per pound currently listed, dispite some months of trading in which competition at a lower figure had to be met. The shading of prices in the feed trade, mostly on mixes, was a wide-spread practice. However, this was on an individual sale negotiation basis, and makers tended to hold to their established price schedules which were, under present circumstances, somewhat more theoretical than real. Until such price schedules are formally revised, however, OPD will continue to list the price at $1.90 per pound.

Salicylamide—Current price levels were at $1.25 per pound in 100 pound fiber drums. Supplies were described as adequate to meet all calls. Demand was relatively quiet, but was expected to show improvement in the weeks immediately ahead.

Tartar Emetic—Major producers reported that, effective October 1, tartar emetic will be advanced by 4c. per pound in both technical and USP grades. Technical grades, now quoted at 65½c. per pound in 250 pound fiber drums will be raised to 69½c., and USP grades now at 70½c. will go to 74½c.

This price action on tartar emetic follows a previous announcement, by some producers, that tartrates in general would be advanced 2c. per pound across the board.

Botanicals

Trading in botanicals was still a bit slow last week, but buying interest was showing signs of a September pick-up which was expected to develop to considerably higher levels in October. Such trading and also contract commitments, where feasible, was felt likely to be spurred by the gradual growing awareness of the forthcoming shortages which are certain to develop in the market this year because of insufficient crop gatherings.

Such awareness was somewhat slow in coming, and in being realized throughout the trade. The prospects on most cosmetic and many foreign botanicals for the coming year were that they would be quite scarce and certainly high priced, with not enough to go around in some instances.

Goldenseal Root—Price patterns were on the upgrade, as might be expected in view of the shortage of material gathered for the coming season. Currently, the item was priced at $3.50 per pound for NF tested material. There was nothing in the potential market situation to indicate that future price trends could be anything but upward. It was scarce and likely to get more so.

Helonias Root—Current prices were unchanged from the $1.75 per pound which as been quoted over recent weeks. Supplies were adequate for the modest calls which characterize the trade at the moment.

Ladyslipper—This is a scarce item and prospects for the coming year were bleak indeed, from a supply point of view. At the moment, just what the price pattern is could not be accurately determined, and the best description of its price would be to say that it is nominal.

Senga Root—Current prices were at the level of $2.75 per pound. The market could best be described as having an outlook of scarcity and tightness because of insufficient crop gatherings.

Hooker Develops Rubber To Withstand Heat of Jets

Chemists have synthesized a rubber which, according to preliminary tests, can withstand the heat of supersonic jets, the frigid temperatures of the upper air and the attack of fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids, it was reported last week at the American Chemical Society's 130th national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

The new synthetic, which appears to be a promising candidate for use in mechanical parts and in fuel and hydraulic systems of supersonic aircraft, was announced by Dr. G. C. Schweiker, a research supervisor of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Strong and elastic after long exposure to air at 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and flexible down to about 98 degrees below zero, the material is resistant to both aromatic and paraffinic-type fuels and to certain hydraulic fluids used in present day planes, according to Dr. Schweiker. The rubber was described as "a polyester made from adipyl chloride and a diol containing fluorine."

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Agricultural Chemists to Hear Methods

—Continued from page 7

riculture, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the pure food and drug act and the meat inspection act. It will also honor Dr. Harvey W. Wiley—the "father" of the pure food and drug act.

An entire day's session will be devoted to a symposium on methods of analysis of pesticide residues. Papers will be presented by S. A. Shrader and D. A. Mapes, Dow Chemical Company; C. L. Dunning, Diamond Alkali Company; H. L. Williams and J. P. Sweeney, Department of Agriculture; Constance Anglin and J. P. Mahon, Canadian Food and Drug Division, and L. L. Ramsey, H. W. Conroy, V. E. Munsey, and G. E. Keppel, and others from the food and drug administration.

The detection of water in milk was a problem more than seventy years ago and the results of the application of present day methods of analysis to detect this ancient form of adulteration will be discussed by Dr. A. H. Robertson of the State of New York, who has completed a two year survey of the constants of pure milk.

Department of Agriculture scientists B. A. Brice, A. Turner, jr., and J. W. White, jr., from Philadelphia, will discuss the use of color standards for grading honey; Morris D. Finkner, Beltsville, Ind., the application of statistics to methods of analysis; and Marilyn J. MacArthur and E. W. Toepler, Beltsville, the determination of vitamin B_6. Dr. B. E. Oser of Food Research Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y., will outline the work of the International Vitamin Commission on vitamin A collaborating studies.

Fertilizer Determination

One of the original interests of the AOAC was in methods for the determination of the important fertilizer components—nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium—and this interest still continues. J. A. Brabson and W. D. Wilhide, Tennessee Valley Authority, will present an automatic titration method for phosphorus; C. W. Gehrke, University of Missouri, a flame photometer method for potassium; and P. A. Greene, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will discuss sampling pressure fertilizer solutions.

The annual address of the president of the AOAC, K. D. Jacob, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, will be "Twelve Decades of Commercial Fertilizers."

The association's annual banquet to be held October 15 at the Shoreham hotel will honor Dr. Wiley. Dr. Fredrick L. Hovde, president of Purdue University, will be the featured speaker at the banquet. Dr. Wiley was the first professor of chemistry at Purdue and State Chemist of Indiana before he became Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

All sessions are open to interested scientific workers and to the public. Copies of the complete program will be available about October 1 from the secretary, William Horwitz, Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C.

The AOAC meeting will be followed by meetings of the American Feed Control Officials, Fertilizer Control Officials, and Pesticide Control Officials. These organizations are concerned with the state and federal laws and regulations dealing with these commodities.

AEC Relinquishes

—Continued from page 4

tional Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. (irradiation services and radioisotopes).

Special arrangements as to inventions or discoveries are made where persons or groups of persons use commission laboratory facilities. The waiver does not include inventions or discoveries by the commission or commission contractor personnel made during the performance of an irradiation servce.

Radioisotopes sold at 20 percent of the catalog price for biomedical and agricultural research under the commission's program to encourage and stimulate the use of radioisotopes in the life sciences.

The notice provides that the proposed rule does not affect the provisions of any contractual arrangement to which the Commission is a party.

Evans Adds Board Members

C. Edgar Chamberlain and Ralph L. Evans, jr., have been elected to the board of directors of Evans Research and Development Corporation, New York. Expansion of the Activities of Evans Research was cited as the reason for adding the two members.

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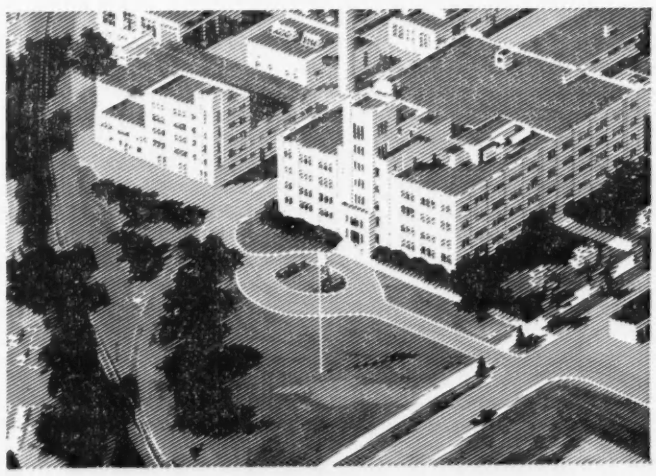

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Dihydrocodeine Placed On Exempt Status List

The Bureau of Narcotics has ruled that the drug dihydrocodeine ("Paracodine," "Parzone," etc.) is permissible in exempt preparations in quantities not exceeding one-half grain per avoirdupois or fluid ounce of the preparation.

To entitle a dihydrocodeine preparation to an exempt status other, non-narcotic, medicinal ingredients must be present in therapeutic quantities; all sales must be for bona fide medical purposes; the proper records must be kept; and the full requirements of the law and regulations relating to exempt narcotic preparations must be observed.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Planning Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Parenteral Drug Association will be held on October 31 through November 2, at the Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York. A three-day program of subjects covering the development, production, control, and marketing of injectable medicine is scheduled. The annual banquet will be held the evening of November 1. The latest developments in manufacturing and control equipment will be exhibited. Non-members as well as members may register.

Tar Residuals Appoints

Tar Residuals, Inc., New York, has announced the appointments of Robert A. Van Kuyk and Bernard Willis as vice-presidents and directors. James M. Barbour will succeed Mr. Van Kuyk as secretary of the company. The firm also announced that Ivor D. Jones has left the company and is no longer an officer of the organization.

Sulfur off Gulf Coast

—*Continued from page 5*

Grand Isle block sixteen and West Delta block thirty, the announcement stated. Block sixteen, where sulfur has been discovered by Humble, is about five miles west of the block eighteen deposit. Block thirty, where Freeport will continue prospecting begun by Humble, is twelve miles to the east.

Under the contract Freeport will pay basic royalties to the Federal Government and will pay to Humble certain royalties the effect of which is that Humble and Freeport will each receive after taxes approximately 50 percent of the net profits from Freeport's operation of the properties.

The sulfur rights are held by Humble under leases originally executed by the State of Louisiana and later confirmed by the United States Goverenment pursuant to the provisions of the outer continental shelf lands Act, it was stated. Approval of the Department of Interior of an assignment of these leases to Freeport has been requested.

Medicine Sales

—*Continued from page 5*

14 million who are sixty-five years of age or older; the tremendous advances of medical science and the development of "wonder" drugs; and the public's increased health-consciousness.

Referring to the druggists' competition with non-drug retail outlets having drug departments, Dr. Hiebert was confident the former would hold the "world's greatest prescription market as long as the drug store remains the store of choice for prescription drugs.

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PAINT CLUB HEAD: Michael C. Davis, assistant product sales manager of Aluminum Company of America's pigment division, who on October 1 begins a two-year term as president of the Pittsburgh Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Naval Stores Conference Is Set for Jacksonville

Factors affecting the production and processing of various types of naval stores products and the consumption of these materials by a wide variety of industries will be the subject of the second Naval Stores Work Conference to be held Monday and Tuesday, October 8 and 9, in Jacksonville, Fla. This conference is sponsored by the agencies of the Department of Agriculture doing work on the production, processing and utilization of gum naval stores.

The program will open at 10 a.m. Monday, with an address by Dr. George W. Irving, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. C. H. Fisher, Chief, Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans, La., will be the closing speaker at the conference, Tuesday morning.

The three sessions to be held on Monday and Tuesday will be moderated by T. F. McLintock, Officer in Charge, Lake City Branch, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service; Dr. W. D. Stallcup, General Manager, Southern Chemical Division, Glidden Company, Jacksonville, Fla., and Ernest E. Holdman, vice-president, Newport Industries, New York.

A group of speakers will present a series of talks on the production and processing of pine gum, the production of wood naval stores and pulp chemicals, and the utilization of turpentine and rosin in surface coatings, paper size, printing inks, floor coverings and plastics.

Other talks will be concerned with recent accomplishments in naval stores utilization research, stocks and distribution of stocks held by Commodity Stabilization Service, and the outlook on foreign utilization and production. Opportunity for general discussion will be provided after each session.

The registration desk for the conference will open at 4 p.m., October 7, and 9 a.m., October 8, at the Roosevelt hotel. While there is no formal pre-registration, it will be appreciated if those planning to attend will notify E. L. Patton, Head, Naval Stores Station, Olustee, Fla., in advance, in order that adequate seating may be provided.

Enjay Opens

—Continued from page 5

tires Such tires are unique in that they require no natural rubber or other polymers in their construction.

The all-butyl tire was the "star" of a motion picture that was one feature of the dedication and open-house ceremonies. The film showed advantages of butyl which are said to give a softer, quieter, safer ride.

Enjay said the new polymer laboratory will enable it to supply "the vast amount of customer service required to adapt butyl to hundreds of end-use product applications." It adds about 25,000 square feet of work or storage space to Enjay's customer-service facilites in Linden

The lab has twenty-four major pieces of equipment, plus another score of testing devices In one testing apparatus—an ozone chamber—Enjay researchers not only can duplicate atmospheric conditions to be found anywhere in the world; they can exaggerate them as desired for testing purposes

The polymer lab scientists say these tests are of unusual importance because ozone normally cracks, and eventually breaks down, both natural rubber and most synthetics

Under identical test conditons in which samples of butyl and natural rubber are exposed to a heavy ozone "bombardment," butyl is about 500 times as resistant to deterioration as the natural rubber, Enjay stated

Another piece of equipment tests the durability of colored rubber materials by duplicating such weather conditions as rain, fog and extremes of temperature.

Much Equipment

The lab is also equipped with a large variety of molds and presses, extruders, mills, mixers, calenders, vulcanizers, tensile testers, electrical testers and flexometers

A raw rubber material can enter from the lab's loading platform and emerge as a finished product—and the equipment is such that it can process any quantity from a few hundred grams to several hundred pounds

A new electronic computer will be used both as a research tool and to help Enjay's field representatives provide quick answers to queries from present or potential polymer customers

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Many liquid pharmaceuticals—elixirs, syrups, tonics—are more pleasant to take, more economical to make, because of sorbitol. This versatile polyol, made by hydrogenating sugar, supplies high-viscosity bodying action. It tastes good. It is non-volatile. It sells at a steady low price.

Sorbitol helps many other products, too. It is the "moisture-conditioning agent" for the nation's leading cosmetics and toothpastes. In candies and marshmallows, it enhances flavor and keeping qualities.

If sorbitol sounds interesting to you, we'll send you literature about it—and more personal help, too, if need be. And remember, Atlas also makes the world's largest line of surfactants, including emulsifiers, detergents, wetting agents and the like. We want your company to be one of our honored customers. More than likely it already is, but if not, it probably will be soon.

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario, Canada

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETYL CARBROMAL—1 kg, Chemo-Puro-Man Corp, London
AGAR—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
AHOLIC ACID—4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
ALOE—57 cs, S B Penick & Co, Curacao
ALUMINUM SULFATE—7 bgs, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—3 dms, Chemical Bank, Puerto Cortes
p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—10 kgs, American Roland Corp, Genoa
AMMONIA—3 dms, U S Rubber Co, Penang
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—150 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERSULFATE—100 kgs, London
AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—3 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
25 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
48 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
47 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
23 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
14 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, Hamburg
REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
507 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
478 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Murwal Inc, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
507 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
253 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
352 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
302 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Harques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—15 cs, Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
BARBASCO POWDER—6,000 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
ROOT—1,486 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
26 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Puerto Barrios
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, James E Fox, Rotterdam
SULFATE, MICROPAQUE—100 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BAUXITE RESIDUE—50 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
BEEF EXTRACT—10 cs, C Hollinshed Co, Montevideo
32 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
200 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
BEESWAX—68 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
170 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Porto Alegre
193 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Lisbon
187 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
40 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Puerto Barrios
51 bgs, Havana
BELLADONNA LEAVES—13 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
100 bls, Split
BENZOIN GUM—32 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—80 qu cs, Fitzsche Bros, Messina
60 hf cs, Brown Bros, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
BILE ACIDS—18 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
4 dms, Wallace & Tiernan Inc, Buenos Aires
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—330 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—1,951 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Rosario
ASH—10 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
BOTANICALS—38 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
19 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
BRENTHOL—2 dms, Heemsath Kerner, Liverpool
BRUCINE—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BUCHU LEAVES—33 bls, National City Bank, Cinetown
CALCIUM LACTATE—125 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
TUNGSTATE—37 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR POWDER—35 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
20 cs, Natural Products Corp, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—337 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, C M V n Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
950 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—600 bgs, Tuteur & Co, London
CARDAMOM SEED—20 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—36 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
59 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
23 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
135 bgs, J H Schroder, Natal
12 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
273 bgs, Areia Branca
CAROB SHEATH POWDER—40 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
CASEIN—500 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, Berden Co, Buenos Aires
1,400 bgs, Canadian Casein Co, Buenos Aires
266 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ponta Delgade
715 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
600 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—113 tons, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Cochin
CASSIA—256 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
459 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
351 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
297 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—6,426 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CETYL BROMIDE — 6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,100 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Genoa
CHLOROPHYLL—3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINCHONA BARK—139 bgs, Meer Corp, Puerto Barrios
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
17 bls, Schoenfeld & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tandjong Priok
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
COALTAR—2,159 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hamilton
DYES—14 dms, Baird Chemical Co, Rotterdam
59 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—18 bgs, H H Pike & Co, London
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—1,667 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
COCOANUT OIL—33 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
1,039 tons, Manila
COD OIL—110 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—695 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
9 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Kristiansund.
COPAL GUM—45 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
199 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
80 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
9 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Antwerp
COPPER CYANIDE—30 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
CORIANDER OIL—51 cans Lo Curto & Funk, Rijeka
SEED—293 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
195 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
291 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Casablanca
690 bgs, Port Lyautey
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Norda Ltd, Keelung
1 dm, Keelung
COTTON LINTERS—151 bls, Wood Niebuhr Co, Cabedelo
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
m-CRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, LLiverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE ROOT—1,669 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—125 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Casablanca
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—469 cs, Marseille
DAMMAR GUM—390 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
470 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—2 kgs, Rohner Gehrig & Co, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DISCOREA—137 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Durban
DUBOISIA LEAVES——29 bls, Berlage, Sydney
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ESTERS OF POLYGLYCERINE—4 cs, Integral Products Inc, Aarhus
EUCALYPTUS OIL—9 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Santos
FATTY ACID—200 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Bremen
1 dm, Fallek Products Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—84,064 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
304,598 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
134,641 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Pointe a Pierre
113,524 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
104,047 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
45,349 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Caracao
66,710 bbls, Hess Inc, San Lorenzo
108,173 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
91,128 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL—3 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—2 dms, Sydney
SHEEP—2 dms, Sydney
GALLIC ACID—15 dms, Glasgow
GELATIN—400 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
80 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
322 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
10 cs, Express Forwarding Co, London
120 dms, P Leiner & Sons, London
60 bgs, B Young & Co, London
6 cs, M. Corbett & Co, Marseille
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
28 cs, W Koepff, Bremen
100 bbls, Antwerp
GLASS PIGMENT—10 bbls, Freedman & Slater, Hamburg
GLUE—160 bgs, Yung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
BONE—331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—524 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
2,802 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—92 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Alexandria
81 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID—50 dms, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
1,000 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
GUANIDINE NITRATE—100 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—10,375 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,465 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
3,349 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
3,910 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HEXYLRESORCINOL—1 cs, Red Star Chemical Co, Hamburg
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Hamburg
p-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID—10 dms, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Celanese Corp of America, Rotterdam
INDIGO—12 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
IRON-AMMONIUM SULFATE—16 dms, London
OXIDE—3,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
240 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
KAOLIN—420 dms, E Fourgera & Co, London
KELPMEAL—20 bgs, Ray Evers, Kristiansund
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—16 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cochin
12 dms, A Verley & Co, Cochin
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—140 bls, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
LIGNIN PITCH—1,600 bgs, Barrentan Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LIME OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—380 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Genoa
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Ocor Chemicals, Bremen
MACE—32 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
32 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
14 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Grenada
14 cs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
88 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
SULFATE—60 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—9,000 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
EXTRACT—760 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MATICO LEAVES—51 bgs, Callao
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
SEED—25 bgs, J W Beardsley Sons, London
NAPHTHALENE—875 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—40 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
10 cks, Oil & Chemical Products, London
NUTMEG—50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Grenada
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Grenada
260 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
6 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London
100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
17 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
70 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
45 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
350 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
300 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Grenada
450 bgs, East India Trading Co, Grenada
25 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
66 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—800 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
OJEFICIN POWDER—3 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—102 dms, First National Boston, Barcelona
136 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Barcelona
OPPANOL—1 cs, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—801 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PAPAIN—53 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Valparaiso
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Penang
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
16 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
25 dms, Antoine Chiris, Singapore
PEATMOSS—500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
1,640 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
865 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
3,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
1,975 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
550 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,495 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PECTIN—50 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
350 bgs, J H Schroder, Kuching
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
320 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, W L Millner, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
650 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, R J Spitz, Cochin
480 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
490 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
520 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
640 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
400 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
2,712 bgs, Cochin
420 bgs, Singapore
250 bgs, Kuching
WHITE—70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, Dorf International, London
PEPSIN—12 dms, Copenhagen
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE—14 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, London
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
50 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, C M Von Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 cks, H Reifenberg, Hamburg
SILICATE—2 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—900 bgs, American Key Products, Aarhus
100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—30 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
PYRITES—224 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—524 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINIC ACID—1 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
RAFAELITE—40 kgs, C A Redden, London
RAPE SEED—330 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
2,200 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hershey Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—672 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSE BUDS—75 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
ROSEWOOD OIL—10 dms, Shulton Inc, Iquitos
10 dms, National City Bank, Iquitos
5 dms, Simab Corp, Iquitos
1 dm, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
10 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Polyrome Manufacturing Co, Belem-Para
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Iquitos
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, London
1,800 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
987 bgs, Sydney
RUTIN—12 bgs, K B Rosen & Co, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—329 bls, Schenkers Forwarders, Trieste
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—98 bls, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
70 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—139 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen
SEED, HULLED—245 bgs, Beirut
SHARKLIVER OIL—3 dms, E Rowley, Keelung
SODIUM BICARBONATE—700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—110 cans, Hamburg
CYANIDE—50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
PERBORATE—111 bgs, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—100 cks, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—1,000 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
770 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SULFATE—84 bgs, Octagon Process Co, Antwerp
ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
STARCH—150 bgs, Rotterdam
SULFUR—4 bbls, Manufacturers Chemical Corp, Hamburg
CRUDE—10,231 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Coatzacoalcos
PRECIPITATED—12 cks, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
SULFURYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, Bremen
TALC—4,255 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—26 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,230 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
678 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
120 bgs, Iwai N Y Inc, Keelung
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
TERRAMYCIN—4 cs, Pfizer Corp, Kobe
THEOBROMINE—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—85 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—176 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
VIOLA ODORATEA FLOWERS—2 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
WATTLE EXTRACT—684 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
575 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WAX—420 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—460 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOLS—20 cs, Travers Service Corp, Liverpool
GREASE—3 dms, James E Fox, Genoa
5 dms, National Bank of Australia, Sydney
50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
WAX—65 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—700 dms, Leading Forwarders, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—1,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ANISE SEED—192 bgs, Universal Foreign Service, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, John B Spellacy, Melbourne
COCONUT—375 bgs, Philippine Dessicated Coconut Corp, Manila
COPRA—2,239,897 lbs, The Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, The Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CORN GLUTEN FEED—3,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—2,925 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
MANGANESE COPPER—6 dms, to order, London
MOLASSES—1,705,278 long tons, The National Molasses Co, Mazatlan
3,034,167 long tons, The Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Mazanillo
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—10,535,575 long tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—227 bgs, Japan Trading Agency, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Miny Corp, Trieste

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—120 cs, Trotter Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,148 bgs, Lourenco Marques
610 bgs, Durban
400 bgs, Capetown

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- ARABITOL, dl
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- ATROPIC ACID
- AZOCOLL
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- BARIUM PHOSPHITE

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BEEF EXTRACT—200 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
BONE—2,111 tons, Baugh & Son, Rosario
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—800 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CODLIVER MEAL—2,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Oslo
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
150 dms, Glasgow
CUTTLEFISH—100 cs, R T French, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
FLUORSPAR—4,105 tons, Oglebay Norton Co, Tampico
GYPSUM—11,842 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
6,299 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MENTHOL—442 cs, Rio de Janeiro
PEATMOSS—1,040 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
950 bls, Van Ness Nurseries, Hamburg
500 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—255,344 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
730,147 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
116,553 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
127,034 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
213,217 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,359 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
130,098 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Punta Cardon
122,535 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, La Salina
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Zink & Trieste, Dares Salaam

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—427 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPRA—2,400 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
922 tons, Procter & Gamble, Medina
CORUNDUM, CRUDE—300 bgs, Ceraplast Inc, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE—272,322 gals, Bernuth Lembeke Co, Yokohama
GLUE—20 bgs, London
GYPSUM—8,920 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
HERRINGMEAL—9,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
MARJORAM LEAVES—31 bgs, Callao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—134,730 bbls, Richfield Iran Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
123,073 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
119,079 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
122,962 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
135,463 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
229,003 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
112,956 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Umm Saiid
SESAME SEED—75 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
950 bgs, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—800 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, International Packers Ltd, Burie
ZINC OXIDE—7,949 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Orefraction Inc, Brisbane

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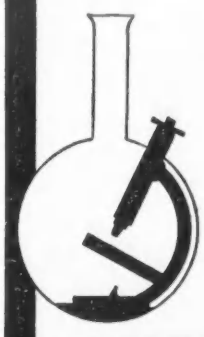

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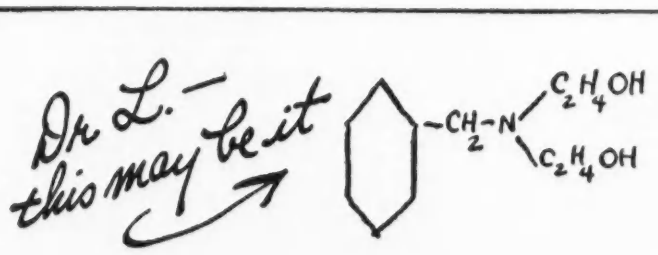

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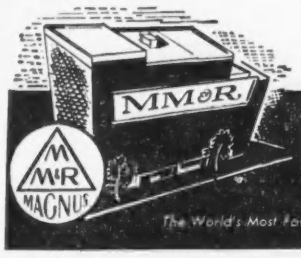

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market as a whole appeared to be moving out of its post-seasonal slump period with a number of price shifts in all three categories. In the essential oils market, the European oils, reflecting the damage done by weather earlier this year, showed firmness and some advancement. Bergamot oil advanced 10c. per pound to a $9.25 listing. Lavandin moved up 30c. per pound to a $2.85 spot quote and lavender also advanced. Indian and American material showed the greatest weakness in the market with a decline in lemongrass and definite soft tones noted in the mint oils. Lemongrass dropped 15c. per pound to a $1.70 spot listing. Peppermint oil, which has already declined in price, has suffered a number of blows in its market. First was the heavy crop reported a number of weeks ago. Since then, the government has upped its estimate somewhat. This was followed by reports of weed content in the newcrop.

Some of the foreign oils showed new firmness on spot. Lime oils out of Mexico and the West Indies advanced in listing as did Dalmatian sage. The former two moved up 10c. per pound (in the face of the declining domestic citrus market) while sage climbed 20c. per pound.

The South American oils continued to hold last week, dealers here claimed. Though there is some suggestion of shading in certain areas of the bois de rose market, the general downward stampede appears to be stymied for the time being. As to how long this holding action will continue, and as to whether or not it will divert the market upward, remains to be seen.

The seeds and spices showed a relatively good front last week with strength noted in cumin seed, poppy seed and ginger.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, Bergamot, 10c. per lb.
Lavender, 30-32%, 25c. per lb.
Lavandin, 30c. per lb.
Lime, Mexican, 10c. per lb.
W.I., 10c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Capsicum Oleoresin, 75c. per lb.
Oil, Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
138.29	138.29	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—This oil firmed somewhat on the spot market, dealers reported here last week as the listing advaned 10c. per pound to a $9.25 per pound spot quote. Dealers attributed the price shift to advancing prices out of source.

Citronella—This material was reportedly firmer for shipment due in some measure to the Suez situation. However, dealers said, the upward trend in future prices has not proved sufficient to check the downward trend that has prevailed in the spot market for this material.

Lavender—This material showed good strength on the market last week as 30-32 percent ester material was listed at $5 per pound. Previously it had been quoted at $4.75. Dealers noted that the material has been strong and growing in strength ever since the extensive crop damage of last season was reported on spot. No immediate shift is anticipated in this market.

Some dealers who are still offering last years oil have not advanced prices but new crop oil is being quoted at from 75c. to $1 per pound above prices on last years oil on bullish reports from France. The lavender crop, it is said, is from 20 to 30 percent of normal this year and there has been considerable demand for new crop oil especially on the part of some of the larger consumers as the result of the hardening trend in prices.

Lavandin—This material reflected the lavender market conditon last week in a price hike of 30c. per pound to a $2.85 inside listing on spot. Dealers attribute the new strength in the market to crop damage done in the Grasse fields late last winter and early Spring. The firmness in this market is unusual in the respect that though lavender suffered serious damage to its crop last year, this market was hit only slightly and, according to earlier reports from Grasse, supposedly would be in good supply.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended Sept. 9

Black Pepper (24 lots), 2,260 bags.
Cassia (14 lots), 1,164 bales.
Celery Seed (6 lots), 860 bags.
Chillie, 20 bags.
Cocoa Beans, 210 bags.
Coriander Seed (4 lots), 2,005 bags.
Cumin Seed (2 lots), 546 bags.
Mace (5 lots), 85 cases.
Mustard Seed, 54 bags.
Nutmegs, 328 bags.
Olives, 14 cases.
Sesame Seed, 220 bags.
Tamarind Powder, 57 bags.
Turmeric, 60 bags.

Lemongrass—Earlier reports of a heavy newcrop softened the market immediately, a number of weeks back, dealers here reported, and led to the first price decline of this material last week. The new listing of $1.70 per pound is 15c. less than previous quotes. The situation, due to the quantity of material present, should not be alleviated for some time. However, if quality is off, which has been suggested in some quarters, high grade lemongrass oil may not be reflected in the soft market condition. Even this situation, dealers reported, would not be arrived at for a number of weeks.

Lime—This material continued to show strength in the spot market last week in the face of the decline of the citrus oil seasonal market. Quotes for Mexican and West Indian lime oil advanced to $3.85 to $4.10 per pound ranges from previous listings of $3.75 per pound.

Mace—This material as always stayed close in price to nutmeg, last week as both continued to gain firmness on the spot market. Though prices up to a few months back had stood at $5.75 and lower, current listings report an inside quote of $9.25 per pound. Owing to reported scarcity of supply at source, dealers here said that no reversal of any sort in this market is expected. However, the market movement has been so sporadic in the past that one is led to question the statement.

Nutmeg—The market for this oil has taken a number of swift turns upward during the past week, dealers here reported. Current listings run from $9.75 per pound to $10.50 and the firming trend shows no signs of ceasing. Prices only a short while back stood at $8 per pound and previous to that had held for some time at $6.25 per pound. The market on the whole has been relatively sporadic for both the oil and source material of nutmeg. Though all activity damage was done at both sources to last years newcrop, the market some times appeared to be actually indifferent. Also, movement in both the source and oil markets has shown movement at different and seemingly unrelated times. However, the present motion seems to be making up for lost ground and as previously mentioned shows no signs of giving any back at the present time.

Peppermint—The Crop Reporting Board has raised its estimate of this year production of peppermint and spearmint oils as a result of improved growing conditions during August. The new peppermint oil forecast is 2,230,000 pounds and the spearmint oil out turn is expected to be 757,000 pounds. A month ago the board estimated the peppermint crop at 2,173,000 pounds. The new higher estimate is about fifteen percent more than the 1955 crop and about forty percent greater than the 1949-54 average. The spearmint estimate is up three percent over the August forecast of 737,000 pounds and is 28 percent above the amount produced last year.

The board explained that higher yields of peppermint in the Pacific coast states more than offset a lower yield for Indiana, where production is not coming up to earlier expectations. In Michigan and Wisconsin, August weather generally favored peppermint growth. However, wet fields and poor curing weather have caused harvest delays and reduced yields in some areas.

Distilling is just about completed in Western Oregon where warm sunny weather speeded harvest and kept loss of

Essential Oils

oil to a minimum. While plant foliage was lighter than last year, the yield of oil was greater. Cutting has just started in Jefferson County east of the Cascades.

In Western Washington, harvest is about complete. While hot weather in early August caused some leaf loss, distilled yields were still very good. Rust damage was at a minimum this year. In eastern Washington, harvest began the last week of August.

As respects spearmint, the board said that yield prospects improved in Michigan and Washington but declined in Indiana. Frequent rains delayed harvests and made poor curing weather in the Midwest. In Washington, first cutting is about complete. Some fields yielded more than anticipated in spite of short hay. Some second cuttings will be made about mid-September.

Sage—Dalmatian quality material found new strength in the spot market last week, dealers here reported. The new listing of this material is $4.50 per pound or 20c. higher than previously quoted. Earlier in the month the material had advanced 20c. per pound from its hot weather level of $4.10. The firm market it attributed to short supply and light stocks.

Aromatic Chemicals

Capsicum, Oleoresin—Domestic oleoresin capsicum declined to a $3.75 to $4 per pound listing on the spot market last week, dealers here reported. The material had previously been quoted at $4.50 to $5.25 per pound. The 75c. decline is attributed to declining source prices and listless demand on spot.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves — Prices continued to advance slowly last week as shipment levels showed no signs of weakening. Reports from Madagascar indicated that the next crop, which will be shipped commencing December/January, is considerably shorter than the last crop. The Madagascar government has also liberalized its quality controls on future shipments. Some feel that this alteration is an outgrowth of the fact that the authorities feel the quantities available for export next year will be sharply reduced.

Cumin Seed—Dealers reported a scarcity of Morrocan quality cumin seed last week. The listing quoted was a 21c. to 23c. per pound range. Iranian material was listing for 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Turkish remained unavailable.

Fennel Seed—Indian material was reported stronger on spot last week with a listing of 14c. per pound. Argentine fennel seed stood at the same listing while Czech and Roumanian material was being quoted at 8c. per pound.

Ginger—Dealers here on spot reported very little number two Jamaican ginger available. Current listing for the material is 78c. per pound. Number three Jamaican ginger is being quoted at 75c. per pound while African material is going for 33c. and Nigerian, 28c. per pound.

Paprika—All quantities of Spanish paprika are getting extremely scarce, dealers here reported, particularly on spot. Newcrop prices have not been set as yet and there is reported to be a faction in Spain that advocates sharply higher prices on the newcrop. In any case, it appears certain that there will tbe an increase over last year and shipments are not apt to come out before the very end of this month.

Pepper—Although price changes last week were minor, there seemed to be some signs of slight firming in the market, dealers have reported. The anxiety over the Suez problem was reflected in a slightly firmer tone to spot and nearby positions. Arrivals and releases have been finding their way promptly into consumption and there is no unhealthy build up of stocks in New York. This leaves the New York market in a very sensitive position should anything develop in the international situation that would spur inflation.

Offerings from source were not heavy. September shipment from India was available at slightly higher levels than September shipment Lampong from Singapore but close bids did not draw sellers out. Sarawak was well maintained at source and because of the narrow discount under Lampong little business could be worked. The market has gone through about two weeks in which shipment prices have not attracted any sizeable demand but they have held their price line. This is a good indication that the market will not be crowded with arrivals during October.

White pepper prices held firm and few if any offerings were made on stocks arriving before October 1. Slight discounts were available on White that would arrive in the middle of October or that would be shipped during September and October from source. On the whole, spot stocks are not large and no additions can be made until late next month.

Poppy Seed—Dutch material was very firm on spot last week, dealers here reported. What was available was being quoted at 33c. per pound. Argentine poppy seed was listing at 25c. per pound, while Turkish material remained unquoted.

St. Louis Drug Group Installs Officers, Board

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St Louis, Mo., has elected James J. Antle, of Irwin Willert Company, president for the coming year.

Other officers recently installed were: —First vice-president, Louis J. Kirchhoff, J. G. Williams Company; second vice-president, Fred J. Lence, Abbott Laboratories; secretary and treasurer, William J. McMillan, of Pevely Dairy Company.

Board members installed were:—Mr. Antle, Mr. Kirchhoff, Mr. Lence, William E. McCormick, Parke, Davis & Co.; E. Ted Mann, Dow Chemical Company; William C. Stamos, jr., Eversharp-Schick Company, and Edward L. Young, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

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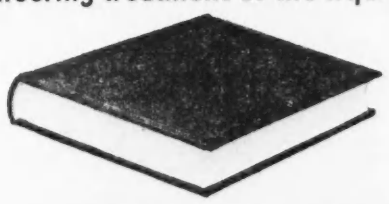

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Coatings Materials

Nearly all coatings materials will enter the fourth quarter unchanged in price, producers said last week. In plasticizers, dimethyl and diethyl phthalate will be advanced ½c. per pound—offsetting the recent hike in phthallic anhydride—while octyl phthalates will be reduced 1½-2c. per pound. These changes are already effective on spot. A check with pigment manufacturers revealed that price changes in dry colors, lakes and toners are apt to be few or none, although final word on these materials has not been received yet. Lead and zinc pigments, along with other metal compounds, are enjoying exceptionally stable markets, reflecting a steady tone in the various metals.

Demand for prime pigments was uneven last week. While materials connected with indoor paint, automobiles and rubber were moving briskly, other pigments were experiencing only a moderate level of interest. Lead and zinc pigments were leading the way under vigorous demand from paint manufacturers. Plasticizer sales were said to be moving rapidly to a brisk fourth quarter sales pace. Supplies were ample, particularly in dioctyl, di-iso octyl and octyl-decyl phthalates, all of which have been longish lately. A substantially reduced spot price has not affected sales of these plasticizers, producers said. Increased business was attributed entirely to seasonal factors, mainly an expected recovery in automobile sales.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.13	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Diethyl Phthalate, ½c. per lb.
Dimethyl Phthalate, ½c. per lb.

Shellac was one of the softer items in last week's market. During the previous week prices had slipped by 1 cent per pound, and, while no further reductions were reported, observers said prices were weak. However, a slight sales spurt at the end of the week was seen as a sign of renewed buying interest.

Conditions in the casein market were unchanged from the week previous. As then, consumers were buying only for actual needs or using previously accumulated stocks, whenever possible. This policy is in accordance with a widespread belief that the current Argentine yield is an exceptionally heavy one which may weaken the price. As Europe appears to have produced this year just enough casein to satisfy its own needs, the present market can be described as compromising mainly Argentine sellers and American buyers. This contrasts with last year when European and American buyers were vieing for available supplies.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices have held firm since advances were posted September 1. Paste is 68c. per pound in the extra fine grade and 48c. per pound for standard. Powder is 78½c. per pound for standard and $1.09 for extra fine. All varieties moved evenly against a seasonally good rate of demand in last week's market.

Antimony Oxide—Quotations were unchanged at 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. per pound for less than carlots. The price of the primary metal continued to hold steady. Oxide trading was generally moderate with supplies on the long side.

Benzidine Yellow—A price advance recently posted for several benzidine compounds may be reflected in this pigment, producers reported. If a change is decided upon it will probably be made effective with the beginning of the fourth quarter. Current prices are:—AAA, $2.10 per pound; AAOT, $2.85 per pound, and lightfast, $3.15 per pound.

Black, Carbon—The rubber industry was still the most active consumer in this market. Observers said that increased activity in this quarter was tied to a heavier production schedule in the automobile industry. Prices on some furnace blacks were revised last Spring, but since then the list has held steady. Supplies were said to be ample for market needs.

Blue, Iron—Advances of 5c. per pound were reported at the first of the year, followed recently by further revisions in several grades of Milori. Although major producers have not issued fourth quarter price lists yet, opinion in the trade is that these pigments will be unchanged. Last week's market revealed a substantial advance over summer trading, but the volume was not yet up to fourth quarter levels, producers reported.

Blue, Phthalocyanine—The price has been unchanged this year at $3.45 per pound for full-strength material and $3 per pound for resinated. Business volume last week was seasonally moderate.

Cadmium Colors—Mercury lithopones have been steady in price since they were introduced to the market a short while back. The selenides were advanced several months ago to offset a sizeable increase in the price of selenium. Both varieties continued to encounter brisk demand last week. Selenides were said to be in better supply than they were before competitive materials were introduced. However, the materials are still fairly tight.

Chrome Colors—Fourth quarter price lists are not out yet for these materials but trade sources saw no reason to expect revisions here. The market was moving upward last week in response to good demand from paint and automobile outlets. Supplies were in balance.

Earth Colors—Demand in this market has lost considerable ground to synthetic materials over the past few years, dealers reported. At present, trading appears to have leveled off to a moderate but steady pace. The last price changes in these materials were posted early in the year.

Lakes and Toners—A check with manufacturers revealed that fourth quarter price changes in this market are apt to be few or none. Most of the raw materials have been fairly steady in price, it was reported, although a few advances have been absorbed. The pattern producers have followed in recent years is to make numerous revisions at the first of the year and then hold the line during the remaining quarters.

The volume of demand last week was seasonally moderate, revealing a transition stage between the doldrums of summer and the brisker fourth quarter rate.

Lead Pigments—Trading continued at the brisk pace reported for the previous week. The paint and automobile industries were still mainstays of the market. Both those fields have scheduled heavy production for the fourth quarter. No price movements were observed in the basic metal tor the oxides. Supplies were reported to be in good balance with the rate of demand.

Orange Toners—Quotations were steady to firm at $1.45 per pound for dinitroaniline toner and $1.15 per pound for o-nitroaniline.

Titanium Dioxide—Signs of a good fourth quarter were developing in this market. There were some indications though that the supply situation was on the long side. One pigment maker recently entered the field while another was announcing that new facilities had been put into operation. Price revisions last spring brought carlot quotations to the following levels:—anatase, chalk-resistant, 24½c. per pound; ceramic, 22½c. per pound; and rutile, non-chalking, 26½c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Price quotations were unchanged at the following levels:—American process, lead-free, carlots, 14½c. per pound; leaded, 35 percent, 15½c. per pound; 50 percent, 15⅞c. per pound; French process, green seal, 15¾c. per pound, red seal, 15½c. per pound; and white seal, 16¼c. per pound.

Buying interest was brisk last week

and was said to be gaining rapidly. Supplies were plentiful.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—These plasticizers will enter the fourth quarter unchanged in price, producers reported, reflecting a steady price in adipic acid. The volume of business has moved steadily up during the past month and is now approaching a fourth quarter level. Producers have plenty of material on hand to take care of the anticipated demand. Market observers have noted signs pointing to an excellent fourth quarter in the paint and automobile outlets.

Dibuyl Phthalate—Producers are weighing the effects of the latest increase in the price of phthalic anhydride to see if it warrants a corresponding advance in this plasticizer. The scales appear evenly balanced, but the increase announced for dimethyl and diethyl phthalate has led some observers to suspect that this material also will be advanced. The sales pace varied among producers but nearly all reported an excellent week. Paint, rubber, and automobiles were all mentioned as contributing to the upturn in demand.

Diethyl Phthalate—Shortly after the price of phthalic anhydride was upped, producers announced a ½c. increase in the spot price of this plasticizer. Contract prices are set to be advanced similarly on October 1. The new price appeared last week to be nearly universal in the trade. Supplies are still plentiful, though not as loose as octyl phthalates. Business volume continues moving upward in response to big production schedules in the paint and automobile fields.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Prices have been advanced ½c. on spot and will be similarly increased for contract buyers on October 1.

Natural Resins

Gum—Business volume was moderate last week, with prices unchanged. During the previous week Manila C copal fell 1c. per pound to 38-40c. per pound, while DBB dropped ¾c. to 27¼c. per pound. Consuming interest was still on a hand to mouth basis, favoring dammer materials in last week's market. Supplies of most materials were ample, but the following gums, due to lack of buying interest were out of stock:—Copal, Manila CBB and WS; dammar batavia A/E, and Singapore No. 3.

Shellac—Although the market looked generally soft, price listings continued to hold at 49c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 47c. per pound for No. 2 and 46c. per pound for superfine. Buying was restricted to immediate needs, and there was, in fact, very little interest even in this direction. Dealers could not say what was behind the lag, but a slight sales spurt at the end of the week was seen as auguring renewed buying interest. Unchanged prices of bleached shellac are 56-58c. per pound for bonedry, depending on

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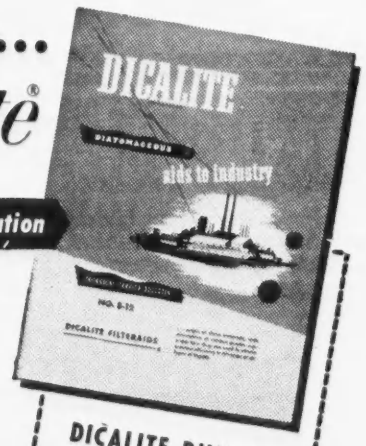

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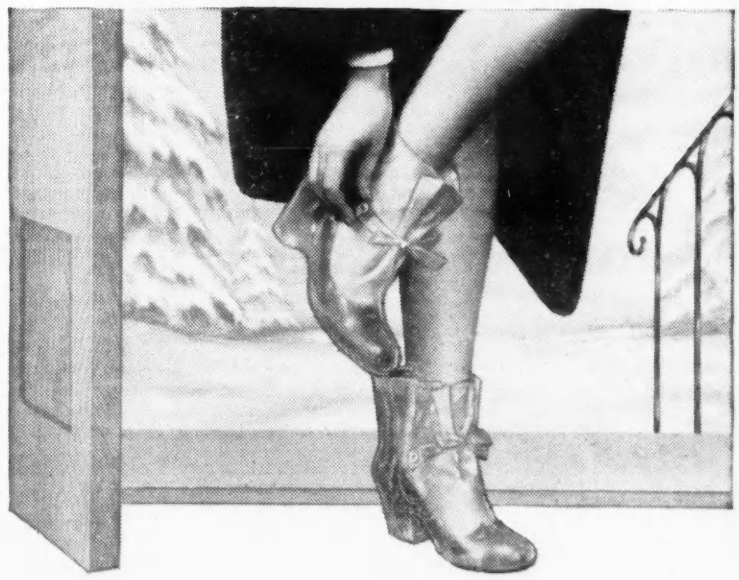

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Coatings Materials

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Synthetic Resins

Urea-Formaldehyde — A leading producer is raising the price of butylated urea formaldehyde coating resins and butylated melamine formaldehyde resins by 1½c. per pound, effective October 1. The increases will apply only in the Western states, as they are intended to re-establish price differentials between East and West.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices were unchanged but the undertone was unsteady as reports of a plentiful Argentine crop circulated through the market. Buying interest in the United States was quiet, and because of seasonal factors, demand from Europe had come to an end.

Dried Blood, Soluble—Current prices are 13-14c. per pound for carlots, 15-17c. per pound for truckloads, and 15½-35½c. per pound for less than truckloads.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Market conditions during the third quarter showed mixed trends. Although contract awards for future construction in the 37 eastern states in July showed a decline of 5 percent from the 1955 level, cumulative total for the first seven months of the current year was 8 percent better than last year. Replacement sales of brake lining are excellent and asbestos textiles are improving. Asbestos cement production is seasonably slow and in general has shown a 10 percent drop from last year's output. Meanwhile, automobile production is moving into high gear and should offset the slack outlets. No price changes have been announced for the fourth quarter. Prices were brought into balance with costs at the first year, and since then the industry has held the line.

Barytes—Refined white water-ground barytes will be advanced to $49 in carlots and $70.85 in less than carlots, ex-warehouse, effective October 1. Current quotations are $45 and $65.85 per ton, respectively. The price advance is attributed by the industry to increased production costs.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores production during August totaled 19,920 barrels of turpentine and 59,160 drums or rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. For the first time this season, the report stated, production had advanced over the corresponding month of 1955. Production during the first five months of the crop year was about 7 percent below last year's output. The amount of sulfate turpentine burned was about the same as last August.

Steam distilled rosin production, at 115,210 drums, was higher than the generally low levels of June and July but was about 3,000 drums less than for August, 1955. Gum turpentine stocks totalled 56,150 barrels—3,650 barrels more than on July 31, while gum rosin stocks showed only a slight increase from a month ago. Steam distilled rosin stocks were reported at 96,070 drums, down nearly 10,000 drums from a month earlier.

Rosin Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sep. 14	Mon. Sep. 17	Tues. Sep. 18	Wed. Sep. 19	Thur. Sep. 20
Drums—					
K				$8.20‡	
N	$8.40			8.17	
WG	8.35		$8.55		$8.50
WW	8.60‡	$8.645‡	8.70	8.73	8.70
Bags—					
K	8.06‡				
M					8.18
N			8.15	8.22‡	8.18
WG				8.40	
WW	8.50		8.50	8.55	

Tankcars (for week ended Sept 14)— WW, $8.20; M or better, $7.70.

Sales, USDA

1,350* 1,053* 659* 792* 1,341*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.55‡	...	.5475	...	.5525‡
Sales	20,000¶	...	8,000¶	...	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c. l.c.l. 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Firm tone prevailed in the textile and leather chemicals market. Buying interest continued to improve and a good volume of business was reported in most items. Demand was chiefly for prompt requirements, with interest in later delivery still limited. Bichromates were advanced ¾ cents to 1½ cents per pound, effective immediately and November 1 on contracts, as a result of increased cost of raw materials and other manufacturing costs. In sizing materials, trading in potato starch was restricted to spot delivery, with most users waiting the start of new production next month. Trading in Brazilian tapioca flour has been sharply reduced due to prevailing high prices, and consumers have increased interest in substitutes—corn and potato starches and Siamese tapioca flour. Offers of Siamese flour were quite liberal at unchanged prices. Sago flour was unchanged and steady, with demand spotty, chiefly for actual requirements. Corn starch and dextrin continued to move in good volume for prompt delivery. All grades were maintained at former levels.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Potassium, bichromate, 1½c. per lb.
Sodium, bichromate, ¾c. per lb.
Chromate anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
tetrahydrate, 13/20c. per lb.
Valonia, beards $3 per ton.
cups, $2 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
107.71	107.23	107.41	104.27

For Current Prices see Page 9

Fair volume of business was reported in tanning materials for nearby shipment. Valonia was firmer and lifted $2 to $3 per ton, depending upon grade. Other materials were maintained at former levels.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple in August totaled 89,100,000 pounds, a gain of 9½ percent over July according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Of this total 87,600,000 pounds were shipped to domestic consumers and the balance of 1,500,000 pounds was exported.

Stocks of rayon plus acetate in the hands of domestic producers at the end of August totaled 120,800,000 pounds, a decline of 2,500,000 pounds compared with stocks held at the end of July. A survey by the bureau of United States textile exports and imports for the first six months of 1956 reveals that this country continues to be a large net exporter of man-made and products. In the first half of 1956, exports of man-made fibers and manufactures were valued at $115,558,000 while imports amounted to $23,886,000. This compared with exports of $224,764,000 and imports of $65,334,000 in the entire year of 1955, and exports of $212,786,000 and imports of $30,931,000 in 1954.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Higher prices were named effective immediately and on existing contracts November 1 as a result of increased cost of raw materials and other manufacturing costs. Sodium bichromate granular was raised ¾c. to 13c. per pound paper bags; truckloads and carlots, f.o.b. works; potassium bichromate granular, 1½c. to 18c. per pound, paper bags, truckloads and carlots; sodium chromate, anhydrous ¾c. to 14¾c. per pound, fiber drums, truckloads and carlots and sodium chromate, tetrahydrate 13/20c. to 10.15c. per pound, bags, truckloads and carlots, same basis. Smaller lots ranged from ½c. to 1¾c. per pound higher, according to quantity.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was more active for spot and later delivery. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was held at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take sizable lots for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 1,257,000 bushels to 42,745,000 bushels for the week ended September 14, compared with 20,285,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn crop was estimated at 3,335,730,000 bushels as of September 1 by the Department of Agriculture, against 3,143,779,000, August 1 and 1955 production of 3,241,536,000. The 1945-54 average is 3,084,389,000 bushels.

Egg Albumin—Improved buying was noted for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Flake ranged from $1.85 to $1.87 per pound, and powder, $1.89 to $1.91, spot depending upon quantity. Technical was in light supply and maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Steady consuming demand was reported for immediate delivery. Prices were well held at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was confined to spot delivery for fill-in needs, with sales reported on the basis of 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. New production was scheduled to start in Maine next month and market was a nominal affair. Interest in new crop starch was still slow. The Idaho market was unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and 6c. for delivery to the East. Dutch starch was unchanged and offered at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid for prompt shipment.

Diversion of 15 to 20 percent of lower grade potatoes into starch and other by-products was recommended by the National Potato Council as a step toward improving prices to growers.

The government estimated the potato crop at 233,676,000 bushels as of September 1, compared with 230,277,000, August 1 and 1955 production of 227,046,000. The 1945-54 average is 226,360,000 bushels.

Tapioca Flour—High prevailing prices of Brazilian flour has effected demand and resulted in increased interest in Siamese grades. Offers of Brazilian flour for shipment were scarce and nominal around 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, with stocks on spot held at 11c., exwarehouse. Siamese flour, medium grade was available at 5½c. to 5.85c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment as to quality.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Consuming demand was quite active and offers for shipment were light owing to sold up production. Shipments were unchanged and firm at 8½c. per pound, exdock, duty paid.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was light and spotty. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—This market was quiet and fairly steady. Genuine J1 was quoted at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for prompt shipment. Primary market was quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Replacements were stronger and advanced $2 to $3 per ton due to improved demand for European account. Cups were raised to $60 to $61 per ton, exdock, and beards, $84 to $85, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was reported moderate. Market remained unchanged and steady. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was unchanged at 9⅞c. and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, plus duty.

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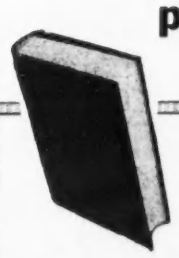

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Labor trouble at a leading packers' plant combined with improved demand for tallow and greases lifted this market fractionally. Offerings were limited and generally held at higher levels. Export business was reported slow. Other animal products also were stronger. Lard was firm and higher. Improved demand for oleo oil and oleo stearine advanced prices sharply.

Consuming demand for edible oils continued light and spotty. Prices were generally steady. Soybean oil was higher, with corn and cottonseed unchanged. Peanut oil was scarce and was moved at an advance of ½ cent. Crude coconut oil easy and sold off fractionally.

Trading in drying oil continued spotty and lacked volume. Linseed oil was quiet,, but steadier due to lower meal. Prices were unchanged, and not shadable. Tung oil was unsettled and off fractionally. Oiticica also was dull and lower. Refined fish oil continued to move in small lots. Export interest for crude menhaden was fairly active, but trading was reported quiet, with buyers and sellers about ¼ cent apart.

Crude bees wax continued scarce for replacement from primary sources. Offers for shipment were scarce and held at higher levels. This strengthened refined grades and prices were raised 2 to 3 cents per pound. Carnauba grades were unchanged and in fair demand, chiefly for actual needs. Japan was scarcer on spot and higher, due to increased cost of replacements from Japan.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Oil, oleo, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 23, 1955
115.72	115.40	117.44	105.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was restricted to prompt delivery. Domestic grades were without change. No. 1 Brazilian was steady and offered at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was easy and lower. September shipment was sold at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 10¾c. was asked for October. At New York market declined to 12c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—Market was steady. Crude was sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was held at 15.59c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was moderate but market remained steady, closing practically unchanged for the week. Commission houses were on both sides and took light profits Trade interests bought nearby oil and sold December and March. Hedging transactions continued light. Export interest was fairly active. Spain has been authorized to purchase about 18,600 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean toils under PL 480. Sale contracts between September 26 and November 30 will be eligible for financing shipments to be made not later than December 31.

Consuming demand for cash oil was limited, but prices remained steady with crude. Refined salad was maintained at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby and prompt delivery.

Export interest also improved for crude oil. Offers were not liberal and closely held. In the southeast, 12c. was bid for tankcars, f.o.b. mills and trading at this figure was reported in the Valley for export. Waco was steady at 12¼c. asked and 11⅞c, Lubbock.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 21, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Oct.	119	14.35	14.08	14.13S
Dec.	300	14.50	14.22	14.36S
Jan.	4	14.50	14.37	14.25@14.45
Mar.	153	14.84	14.57	14.68@14.69
May	268	14.90	14.75	14.75S
July	137	14.85	14.61	14.71S
Sept. (1957)	43	14.60	14.51	14.54@14.55

Total sales and switches, 1,024 contracts.

Linseed—While business lacked volume, the market tone was steadier, reflecting the lower cost of linseed meal. Raw oil was maintained at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September-forward delivery. However, consumers continued to absorb large quantities against former contracts.

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crushed in August totaled 795,743 bushels—the first month of the 1956-57 marketing season, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Minneapolis.—Crushers held bids on cash flaxseed at $3.25 per bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings increased temporarily as producers noted higher government production estimate, but additional wet weather in the northwest flax belt hampered harvesting and arrivals tapered off. The question in the flaxseed market was whether producers would offer enough seed at current price levels to meet crusher demand. High moisture content of new-crop became a matter of concern, crushers discounting ½c. per bushel for each 1 10% moisture over 9%. Light frost damage was reported in portions of North Dakota flaxseed producing belt. Offerings in the spot cash market totaled 87 cars, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 62 cars and 80,400 bushels in trucks. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts were 685 cars, against 1,297 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 69 cars, compared with 107 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	1,281,600	1,793,750	124,200
Since Sept. 1..	3,413,600	5,300,750	405,000

Oiticica—Trading was restricted to prompt requirements. Tankcars were more or less at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Drums ranged from 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound, depenging upon quantity.

Olive—Consuming demand was confined to actual needs. Spanish oil was unchanged at $3.45 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quality and quantity. Argentine was inactive and offered at $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon, same basis.

Palm—Demand was slow. Drums were unchanged at 15c. to 16c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12.2c. for tankcars, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was stronger and advanced ½c. Sales were reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was higher at 17¼c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Market for nearby delivery was quoted nominally at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. New crop oil was held at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, November-December delivery.

Soybean—This market was firmer, despite light consuming demand. Crude was sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, September and 11⅜c., October-December. Refined oil was advanced to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 21, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Oct.	6	11.40	11.28	11.15@11.20
Dec.	3	11.40	11.40	11.26@11.30
Mar.	2	11.68	11.68	11.52@11.56

Total sales 11 contracts.

Export interest was fairly active, Spain was authorized under PL 480 to purchase

Oils, Fats and Waxes

up to $7,000,000 (about 18,600 metric tons) worth of soybean or cottonseed oil. Sale contracts booked between September 26 to November 30 will be eligible for financing and shipments to be made not later than December 31.

Tung—Quiet trading unsettled this market and supplies were available at lower levels. Tankcars were ranged from 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Drums were inactive and quoted at 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading was reported quiet. Rains in Brazil and limited offers from growers have affected deliveries to ports. Shipments were merely nominal at $155 per ton, f.o.b. ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oils
Last week	963,900	600,000
Previous week	1,244,250	1,014,000
Corresponding week, 1955	1,005,900	709,000
Total this year	34,950,000	57,467,000
Corresponding period, 1955	60,099,360	60,548,000

Copra — Shipments were quiet and easier at $151. per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was reported slow.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate at fractionally higher prices. Buying interest was more active and offers limited due to a strike which shut down 40 plants of a leading packer. Yellow grease was sold at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with sellers holding at ⅛c. more. Choice white all hog was higher at 7⅞c. to 8c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Futures were active and stronger. Cash lard was lifted to 11.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market was stronger and advanced fractionally. Extra was lifted at 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and delivery. Oleo stearine also was in improved demand and advanced to 11¾c. to 12c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Tallow—Improved demand and a strike which closed 36 plants of a leading packer stiffened this market. Prices were fractionally higher with sales of bleachable fancy reported at 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars delivered. Bids were reported from dealers at the higher figure. Offers were scarce and closely held. Extra was quoted at 7⅜c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Export business was light. Fancy guaranteed was sold at 9c., drums, f.a.s. and 9⅛c. asked.

The government has entered an agreement with Israel to finance the purchase of 1,100,000 pounds of inedible tallow, with other commodities. Details of purchase authorization will be announced later.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 21, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
Oct.	3	7.62	7.58	7.55@7.65

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod—Replacements were easier and moderate trading took place at a decline of ½c. per pound. Sales of tanked oil were reported at 11c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Offerings were freer and held at this figure. Stocks on spot were available at 12c. per pound, drums.

Menhaden—Trading in crude continued inactive. Tankcars were nominal at 8¾c. per pound, works, with European buyers showing less interest. Fishing was reported fair to good last week and production to date was on a par with a year ago. Refined oil was in spotty demand for actual needs. Light pressed oil was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis.

Fatty Acids

Improved consuming demand was noted for most acids last week. Withdrawals against former orders also were in good request. Oleic and stearic acids were steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow. Vegetable acids also were maintained at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices were firm in the face of increased production. Export and domestic interest has been good and most mills were sold up for at least 30 days. With the prospect of approximately an overall 20 percent reduction in total

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

tonnage east of the Mississippi River, mills were reluctant to offer forward shipments. Forty-one percent old process was sold at $53 per ton sacked Memphis; $55 Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina points October through December shipments. Most of the solvent production was offered at approximately the same prices or sometimes $1 per ton over old process.

Linseed Meal—Market remained steady for nearby, while futures were easy.

Minneapolis—Further easiness was noted in linseed meal market, although prompt shipment price was firm, due to rather limited supplies. There was fair demand for nearby requirements, but little interest in forward coverage. Quotations on October December shipment were 50c. to $1 lower. Old process expeller meal was in extremely tight supply, virtually no offerings for October. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, at $53.50 a ton for balance of September, $52.50 to $53 for October December. Expeller meal, 32% protein, was at $61.50 for November March. Withdrawals against existing contracts were at an active pace.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	13,140,000	17,640,000
Sine Sept. 1	34,140,000	56,160,000

Soybean Meal—Demand for immediate shipment was good and more buyers were interested in future shipments at present price levels. Immediate shipment supplies are not too plentiful but so far no scarcity has developed. New crop soybeans are beginning to move in small volume. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $46.50 per ton f.o.b. Decatur for shipment immediate through December and January-September $48.50. Southeastern production 44 percent meal was held at $47 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for October shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Stronger crude primary markets continued to feature this market. This was reflected in refined grades, which were lifted 2c. to 3c. per pound. Offers of crude for shipment were scarce and quotations were nominally higher. African crude was boosted 70c. to 72c. per pound, New York and Brazilian and Chilean remained nominal at the same level. Refined yellow was lifted to 70c. to 72c. per pound and bleached white, 79c. to 81c. for slabs, spot as to quantity. Bricks were 1c. higher.

Candelilla—Stocks on spot were light and well held. Crude ranged 68c. to 70c. and refined, 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot as to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Moderate improvement in consuming demand was reported for actual needs, but business still lacked volume. Stocks of all grades were fairly steady and unchanged. Yellows continued in light supply and were firmly held.

Japan—Small stocks on spot were firm and higher, ranging from 49c. to 50c. per pound, spot according to seller and quantity.

Monsanto Names Healy To Research Position

John J. Healy, jr., has been appointed director of general development for the research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

At the same time, it was announced that Dr. Hal G. Johnson, who had been director of general development, will receive a six-months leave of absence from Monsanto at the end of this year to undertake a government assignment at Washington, D.C. Until then, he will serve as assistant to the general manager. Both appointments are effective immediately.

GAF Planning Meeting

—Continued from page 5

vested in the Attorney General of the United States under the trading with the enemy act.

Under the proposed reclassification, each existing common A share would be changed into 4 shares of new class A common stock and each existing common B share would be changed into 4/10ths of a share of the new class A common stock. Upon the reclassification becoming effective, there would be outstanding 3,190,968.4 shares of the new class A common stock. The new class A common stock would be fully transferable.

There would also be authorized 5,000,000 shares of new class B common stock. The new class B common stock would be restricted as to ownership and transferability to American nationals in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Alien Property and a special order of the Attorney General. The shares of new Class A common stock issued as a result of the reclassification would be convertible into new class B common stock on a share for share basis. Except for the differences as to ownership, transfer and convertibility, both new classes of common stock would be identical.

A proxy statement distributed by management to stockholders states that the corporation is advised that the Attorney General is considering the sale of certain of the vested shares. Prior to a sale of any vested shares owned by the Attorney General, he will convert the shares to be sold into shares of the new class B common stock which are to be restricted as to ownership and transferability.

Isobutyronitrile Now

—Continued from page 3

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- COATING PANS
- COLLOID MILLS
- COLUMNS
- COMPRESSORS
- CONVEYORS
- COOKERS
- COOLERS
- CRUSHERS
- CRUTCHERS
- CRYSTALLIZERS
- DRYERS
- EVAPORATORS
- EXPELLERS
- EXTRUDERS
- FILLERS
- FILTER PRESSES
- GRINDERS
- HAMMERMILLS
- HEAT EXCHANGES
- HOMOGENIZERS
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- KETTLES
- KILNS
- LABELLERS
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- MIXERS
- OVENS
- PEBBLE MILL
- PONY MIXERS
- PULPERS
- PULVERIZERS
- PUMPS
- PRESSES
- PRESSURE VESSELS
- REACTORS
- RETORTS
- ROLLER MILLS
- SCREENS
- SIFTERS
- SLITTERS
- SPRAY DRYERS
- STERILIZERS
- STILLS
- TABLET PRESSES
- TUBE FILLERS
- TUMBLING MIXERS
- VACUUM DRYERS
- VACUUM FILLERS
- VACUUM FILTERS
- VACUUM PANS
- VISCOLIZERS
- VULCANIZERS

OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS

Filter Presses

Shriver 24" in Stainless; 21 chambers; 4 eye.
Shriver 36" Steam Jacketed; C. I. 29 chambers.
Shriver 42' Cast Iron; closed delivery.

Reactors

Heavy Duty Steel Reactor; 600 gal. 5' x 6'; Steam Jacketed; anchor agitator.
Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jkdt. Agitated up to 1,000 gal.
Blaw Knox Stainless; Jktd./Agtd.; 8' x 7'6".
Stainless 5,000 Gal. 10' x 9'6"; agitated 40 HP.

Hydraulic Presses

600 ton Hydraulic Press: 22 Heated Platens, 26" x 38".
(2) 300 ton Presses; 11 Heated Platens, 40" x 40".
(2) 125 ton Presses; Heated Platens, 20" x 20".
35 ton Hydraulic Press; Heated Platens, 15" x 15".
Dennison 4 ton Hydraulic Press; Thermo controls.
French Oil Curb-Cage Press; 450 ton; 24" x 36".

Heavy Duty Mixers

Baker Perkins, Size 18; 300 gal. working capacity; Hydr. Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Size 17, 200 gal. working capacity; Power Tilt.
W. & P. Type, Size 15; 100 gal. working capacity; Screw Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Type 316 S/S Cascade Mixer; 625 gal. Charge; Cont.
W. & P. Type Lab., Size 6½" x 5¼" x 5¼"; double Sigma Arms.

Evaporators

Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL; 430 sq. ft.; Calandria Swenson Multiple Effect; 3000 to 5000 sq. ft. per effect.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10'.

Special Tanks-Vessels-Kettles

Smith 20,000 Gal. Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'.
Horizontal Steel Lithcoted Tank; 3,500 Gal. 6' x 15'6".
Stainless Hor. Oval Tank (Milk Truck Type) 3,500 Gal. 21' long.
Patterson Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettles; 1500 Gal. 6'7" x 7', 2300 Gal. 7'4" x 7'6".

Ball & Pebble Mills

Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54" x 42" motorized.
International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lnd. Pebble Mills 50 HP.

Vacuum Chamber Dryers

Devine No. 23; Double Door; 59" x 78"; 13 shelves; 356 sq ft. with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
F. J. Stokes No. 128 B; 24" x 24", complete with Receiver, Pump, etc.

Drum Dryers

Buflovak Chrome Plated Lab. Flaker or Drum Dryer; 12" x 18" complete with all accessories.
Bagley & Sewall Double Drum Dryer 28" x 60"; 73 sq. ft. surface.
Buflovak Model D Double Drum Dryer; 32" x 72"; complete.
Buflovak 42" x 100" Double Drum Dryer; S.S. Hood; complete accessories.

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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

JUST PURCHASED

MID-WEST LOCATION — EXCELLENT CONDITION

5—Pfaudler Model RM 1000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 50# internal, 90# jacket pressure.

1—30,000 gal. rubber lined Storage Tank 10'6" dia. x 45' long, ½" shell, dished heads.

1—1,650,000 gallon steel storage tank 100' dia. x 28'2" high.

1—Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 16' high, 316 S.S. single effect Evaporator 375 sq. ft. Calandria.

1—Tolhurst 48" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/3.75 HP, 720/360 rpm XP motor.

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/7½ HP, 1200/600 rpm motor.

2—Bird 18" x 28" solid bowl, Continuous Centrifuges 316 S.S. with 15 HP motors.

2—Sperry 30" x 30" P&F Filter Presses, Heresite coated, closed delivery, 30 chambers with hydraulic closures.

3—Durimet 2" Centrifugal Pumps 5 HP motors.

1—Chlorimet 3" x 2" Centrifugal Pump 10 HP motor.

5—Olivite 2" Centrifugal Pumps, 5 HP motors.

12—Duriron 2" and 3" Centrifugal Pumps with 5, 7½, and 10 HP motors.

1—Duriron 5" x 4" Centrifugal Pump with 10 HP motor.

ALL MOTORS 3/60 220/440 VOLT, TEFC

Everything Attractively Priced for Immediate Removal

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

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IN STOCK

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 11' x 6" x 36', 7'5" x 20', 5'2" x 20'.
3—Hersey 4' x 30', 3' x 20', 18" x 12', 304 S.S. Rotary Dryers.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal. 316 S.S. double arm Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 150 gal. double arm, jacketed, double arm Mixer.
2—Robinson 304 S.S. jacketed Powder Mixers 4' x 7'6".
3—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH. #1SH, Bantam.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24" x 20", 20" x 12", 15" x 18" NEW.
2—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators C-27, C-20, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 24" x 38", 304 S.S. Continuous, Solid Bowl Centrifuge.
2—Bird 40" Suspended type Centrifugals 347 S.S., perforated baskets, TEFC motors.
3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10' dia. x 16' long, ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Horizontal Steel Storage Tanks 10'x40', 10'x30', 8'6"x25', 8'6"x20'.
10—Kellogg Heat Exchangers, Admiralty tubes, 2700, 2200, 1800, sq.ft.
6—Kellogg Steel Heat Exchangers 1500, 800 and 500 sq.ft.
3—Struthers-Wells 536 and 322 sq.ft., 304 S.S. Heat Exchangers.
1—Oliver 3' x 4' Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter, 304 S.S.
1—Feinc 5' x 3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String Filter.
1—Niagara #230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq.ft., 304 S.S.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H-7, H-6, L-5, L-4, #4, #2, MD-671, AL-572.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.

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1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, with Sirocco Blowers, controls, etc. Installed in Camden, N. J.
1—Buflovac Double Effect Evapora-

WASTE DISPOSAL PLANT
Built 1951—Unused

Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' Face Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat; with Nash H-6 Vacuum Pump.
34,000 gal. Lead Lined Steel Reaction Tank with Agitator.
Acid Tank, Slurry Tank, Feed Tank, Slurry Pump, Sludge Pump, Acid Pump, Interconnecting Piping, etc.

LIQUIDATING
AT CLOSED PLANTS

IN AMARILLO, TEXAS

1—6500 KW Turbo Generator 4150 V.
1—Westinghouse Surface Condenser, 12,000 sq. ft., with Ing-Rand Circulating Pump, 10,000 GPM.
1—Ing Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM; 720' head with 75 HP motor.
1—Ing. Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM—720' head, 75 HP turbine.
1—P & H 35 ton Overhead Crane, 40' span.
1—Sharples Oil Purifier.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, size #27, 17 shelves 59" x 78", double door.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, size #23, 13 shelves 59" x 78", double door.
2—Pebble Mills, Porox lined: 37" x 48"; 38" x 42".
1—Jeffrey 36 x 42 Hammer Mill.

AT CARIBOU, ME.

8—42,000 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks, 19' dia. x 20' high, welded.
1—5000 gal. Pressure or Vacuum Cooker with agitator, 6'6" D x 20' L.
3—Vertical Steel Pressure Cookers, 2500 gal.
1—Continuous Mash or Starch Cooker, 8" dia. pipe, 8 passes, 40' long.
1—All steel Heat Exchanger, 9 sections, total 3950 sq. ft., 2" tubes.

WELDED STEEL TANKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

25—7780 gal. Vertical, 11' D.
9—4725 gal. Horizontal, 9'2" D.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

3—23,000 gal. Horizontal, 11' D.

AT READING, PA.

7—4650 gal. Horizontal, 9'6" D.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

12—9000 gal. Vertical, 11' dia.
2—14,000 gal. Horizontal, 10'6" dia.
3—7,900 gal. Horizontal 9'1" dia.
1—15,000 gal. Vertical 11' dia. with coils.

JUST PURCHASED
MAYONNAISE MFG. EQUIP.

2—125 gal. St. St. Jktd. Cookers & Coolers, agit.
2—FMC 4-Cylinder St. St. Piston Fillers.
1—Pm. Sc. 6-Head Auto. Capper 53 min. cap. 8 oz. jar.
3—St. St. Vinegar Mix Tanks, 300 & 600 gal.

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6—500, 150, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors, S.S.
2—500 and 400 gal. S.S. Stills with S.S. Tubular Preheaters and Aftercoolers.
6—All Stainless Tubular Condensers, 30, 60, 85, 155, 195 and 200 sq. ft.
2—Pfaudler 200 and 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined, closed Tanks with S.S. coils.
1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined, agitated Tank.
21—Graver 500 gal. Steel, jacketed Tanks.
1—Stacy 2700 gal. Steel Tank with 7½ HP agitator.
5—Welded, Closed, Steel Tanks 10,000 and 20,000 gal. with flame arrestors.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 6900 and 6080 S.S. Extractors, XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharged with 30/7½ HP.
1—Bird-Young 4' x 2' steel Rotary Vacuum Filter with copper screening.
1—Republic 15" x 15" S.S. "Flexo-Master" Filter Press 20 chambers.
1—Sparkler 18-D-12 Rubber Filters.

DRYERS

2—Kathabar Dehumidifying Units, Models 500 BLT and 250B.
5—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers having 8—44" x 40' shelves.
5—National Research Vac. Diffusion Units, Model V-10-D.

FILLING, PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING

1—Perfektum Vial Washer, Model W78, for 10 and 20 cc vials.
1—Perfektum Vial Washer, 8 stage Model W20.
1—Popper & Klein Bottle Washer, Model W57 for 10 and 20 cc vials.
1—Popper & Klein Bottle Washer, Rotary for 1, 2, 5 & 50 cc vials.
1—American Cascade Washer, Model 2020 S.N. 248M-24468.
2—Precision Freas Sterilizer Ovens, S.N. 848-61, 848-62, Model 848, 220 V, 3 HP, 60 cy., truck tray type.
1—Horizontal Unscrambler, S.S., S.N. 104 Model CF-36.
1—R. A. Jones Cartoning Machine, S.N. S-555 for 10 & 20 cc vials, with circular folder, printing attachment, speed 150 cartons per minute.
1—R. A. Jones Cartoner, S. N. S-662, 20 cc vials, constant motion, with circular folder printing attachment, speed 130 cartons per min.
1—Alvy Ferguson Belt Conveyor 40' long with 8" canvas belt and complete with drive and motor.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

8—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors, 480 to 1500 cfm with motors.
10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10" x 7½", 8" x 6", 6" x 6", 5" x 5" and 4" x 4" with motors and accessories.
6—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 100 and 200 cfm.
77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless Bronze and Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

150-Ph Recording & Control Instruments, Rotometers, etc.

For Details

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STEIN EQUIP'T *OFFERS*

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators, Gas Boilers.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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PARTIAL LISTINGS

1—Sparkler Model 33D17 Filter, Type 316 S.S.
2—#12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.
2—Devine #28 Dbl. Dr. Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
1—Day 14" x 30" Type B—H.S. Roller Mill.
5—Day & Ross 15 to 50 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 & 80 gals.
2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.
1—Hardinge 3' x 8' Ball Mill.
4—Stokes Model "R" Tablet Machines, variable drive w/3 H.P. motor.
2—Patterson 4 x 5 & 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.
1—W & P Mixer 100 gal. Jacketed, Double Arm w/30 H.P. X.P. motor.
1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixer, 350 gals.
6—Surface Condensers-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft
3—Rotex Sifters, 20 x 48 to 40 x 84", single and double deck.
1—American Horizontal Autoclave, 4' x 4'—6" x 8' deep.
1—Buflovak Vac. Impregnator, 24" x 36".
1—Blaw-Knox 110 gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave, 2000 psi.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. type CP Boiler.
1—Buflovak 6 dia. Vac-Crystallizer.
1—Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.
1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer
6—Shriver Filter Press Skeletons, 30"—Gear Closure.

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CENTRIFUGE, Suspended 26" all S.S. 15 hp. 4 Speed Motor, Complete Tolhurst
FARRELL Lab Mill 2 Roll 6"x12" XP Motor.
FILTER, Sweetland #2, All S.S. Top Drainage
FILTER, Niagara 35-20, Vert. S.S. Leaves
FLAKER, New Buflovak 6" Dx8" Face Comp.
MILL, Hardinge Conical, Ball 4½ x 16" Complete With Accessories, 20 hp.
MIXERS—2 J. H. DAY Heavy Duty 12 Gal D.A. SIGMA, Jack Geared Both Sides
TANKS, Aluminum (6) 6' x 12' (3) 9' x 17 Hor. & Vert.

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Baker Perkins 50 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Double Arm Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.
Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.
J. H. Day from 12 up to 150 gal. Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.
3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.
MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.
Capem 1 Head and 4 Head Cappers.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.
Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.
Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.
Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.
Stokes DD2, BB and D3 Tablet Machines.
Transwrap Model B Auger Filler.
Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.
Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.
Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.
Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M, ML, TO (Thermoplastic) Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.
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5—Ames 500 HP steam generators, 125 psi, ASME, built 1953.

1—Stainless steel vertical storage tank 3300 gallons.

1—Stainless steel vertical tank 2250 gallons with turbine type agitator and coils.

1—10,000 gallon rubber lined horizontal storage tank.

7—Aluminum horizontal storage tanks 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical aluminum storage tanks 10,000 gallons each.

1—Van Alst stainless steel jacketed 500 gallon kettle with agitator.

1—Struthers-Wells type 347 stainless steel autoclave, 1000 gallons capacity, 2000 psi.

1—H. K. Porter stainless steel jacketed 500 gallon kettle.

8—Steel jacketed Reactors 2500 gallons.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed kettle, 200 gallons.

1—Stokes double drum dryer ASME code, complete.

1—Buflovak 42" x 120" double drum dryer ASME, complete.

1—Hardinge rotary dryer 7'6" x 55'.

1—Link belt roto louvre dryer model #502-20.

1—Buflovak cast iron jacketed vacuum crystallizer 6' dia. (New).

1—Bird continuous centrifugal steel filter 24" x 38".

1—Baker Perkins type 316 stainless steel centrifugal filter Model HS-24".

2—Sparkler tpye 316 filter model 18D6.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 stainless steel leaves.

1—Republic 15" x 15" stainless steel filter 15 chambers.

1—Sperry stainless steel 18" x 18" Filter Press 4 eye closed delivery, 21 chambers.

1—AT&M 18" suspended type centrifuge with perforated basket complete with motor.

1—Link Belt stainless steel rotor louvre dryer model #206-14 complete.

1—DeLaval type 316 multimatic centrifuge.

2—Stokes stainless steel granulators model #21-J and 21-H.

1—Day stainless steel double arm jacketed mixer, 200 gals.

4—Bird suspended type centrifuges with 40" perforated baskets complete with motor and plows.

1—Baker Perkins stainless steel jacketed double arm vacuum mixer, 100 gallons complete with motor.

1—Day 50 gallon gearless pony mixer, complete with motor.

4—Patterson side entering agitators with 25 HP explosion proof motors.

1—Worthington model HB, size 11" x 14" air compressor.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

---

25 cu. ft. SS Cone Blender
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender
C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perforated.
250 cu. ft Rotary jkt. SS Blender.
Condensers, SS 85 to 200 sq. ft.
8 Shelf Vacuum Dryers.
4' x 38' SS lined Dryer.
628 CFM I. R. Compressor 100 PSI.
Pittsburgh Lectrodryer, Type BAC.
502-16 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
York Ammonia Compressors 5-25 ton.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
5' x 10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
24" Filter Press, Aluminum P&F.
Raymond #1 Pulverizer.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8 to 20 x 12.
Katho Bar Units (2).
3-Stage I. R. Ejector.
Flowmaster K200 Homogenizers.
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer (NEW).
Micro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W Bantam.
412G Stokes Microvac (NEW).
200 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
100 & 500 gal. SS Reactors.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
18" Gayco Cent. Separators.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
212B Stokes Vacuum Pump.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. Glass-Lined Storage Tank.

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Oliver SS 3' x 4' Filter, complete unit
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Sharples SS Super-D-Canter, complete unit
Link-Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 31" x 15' complete
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer
AT&M 60" Centrifugal 316 SS with 10 hp mtr.
2 Rotex Sifters 40" x 84" and 60" x 120"
BP 2600 gal. SS Mixer, size 30, type RWUEM sigma arms, with 150 hp mtr. BRAND NEW

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Fair Trade Man Promises 'Secret Weapon'

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and aspirations, they became more understandable and acceptable.

United States drug stores can compete most effectively against non-drug retail outlets with drug departments if they "profitably merchandise" their valuable display space with nationally-advertised brands that "sell on sight," James Hill, jr., chairman of the board of Sterling Drug, Inc., told the meeting.

Mr. Hill said that pre-sold, fast-selling brands produce "more profit per dollar of investment in inventory and display space than any other merchandise." Druggists, he advised, should study the merchandising methods of their more successful competitors who insist "a product must earn its keep or be removed from precious shelf display space."

Alotting premium window and interior space to unknown brands was termed "ill-advised" in this day of "dynamic retailing." The key to sound merchandising is "rapid turnover," Mr. Hill said, adding:

"Experience has shown again and again that the retailer who prominently features an off-brand item, in return for a meager display allowance, does not get the kind of profit return that the space should yield.

"Since the customer is unfamiliar with the brand, it has to be pushed, which is certainly no way to move goods in volume."

Mass displays of nationally-advertised drug store products were called the "modern" way of profitable merchandising. Mr. Hill noted it "provides a visible shopping list which reminds customers of the things they should buy in addition to those which started them toward the store." Druggists were also advised to institute more extensively the "self-service" type of operation.

Trends, the mysterious forces that prompt millions of customers to skyrocket the sales of a particular product, are in reality valuable merchandising tools that can and should be used to the fullest to increase profits, the association was told by H. M. Poole, jr., vice-president for sales of Johnson & Johnson.

"A trend is a merchandising tool and like any other merchandising tool can be generated, directed and utilized to meet your particular market needs," Mr. Poole told the NARD delegates. "Granted, you cannot generate a trend. But you can direct it by giving it the life breath of consumer exposure. And then, once it catches on, utilize it. Cash in to the fullest extent of your judgment and capabilities. That's the challenge trends offers us all."

He pointed out that almost two out of every five products now on druggists' shelves across the country did not even exist six years ago, but were the result of market research which disclosed a trend and in turn led to maximum customer exposure of the products at the retail level.

With the help of slides, Mr. Poole then listed the four major types of trends:

Latent demand trends—those that come about because of a specific, but hitherto undisclosed, consumer need. Such developments as shopping center merchandising, the growing dietary food market and the thriving vacation resort and travel business, Mr. Poole said, are all outgrowths of latent demand trends.

Speculative trends—those which are manufactured. The home permanent market is a good example, Mr. Poole said, of a trend that was launched and then promoted, advertised and merchandised into being a spectacular sales success.

Incendiary trendsthose that are the result of a special promotion effort. The Davy Crockett craze is perhaps the most spectacular example of a trend initiated by a novel idea and which flourished furiously before dying out.

Protective trends—those which are basically long-range thought programs. The growing preoccupation with the conquest of space typifies the type of trend that must be spotted early if it is to be utilized to the fullest. Proective trends, Mr. Poole added, are the forerunners, the basis of all the latent demand, speculative and incendiary trends to come.

150 Additives

—Continued from page 3

should be no loopholes in this requirement."

Among the problems which will have to be faced in formulating such a statute, Mr. Mintener said, "is the so-called grandfather clause to exempt from the testing requirements additives which for a long time have been and are now in use."

He pointed out that HEW is opposed to any such clause "which would have the effect of exempting from the testing requirements chemicals which have not previously received the approval of the Food and Drug Administration or which are not generally recognized by competent, expert authorities as safe for their intended use."

Mr. Mintener noted that George Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, has already placed FDA on record as favoring the extension of the tolerance principle in the Miller pesticides law to food additives generally.

"If safe tolerances can be established for pesticides," he contended, "they can certainly be established for other food additives."

He also restated the government's opposition to the declaratory judgment idea which is embodied in some of the food additives control bills offered last session.

"I do not feel," Mr. Mintener declared, "that the decision in such matters as this should be determined by such factors as which side has the cleverest or most convincing lawyer, yet that is what may frequently happen if these complex scientific questions may be taken out of the hands of the scientists and thrown into a court room for a trial de novo."

Commenting on news reports of the recent symposium in Rome of the International Union Against Cancer, Mr. Mintener declared that FDA "does not know of any food additive presently used in the United States that causes cancer."

If it did, the HEW official asserted, the agency "could and would take immediate action under the existing law to stop the use of such a chemical."

FDA, he added, continues to feel that Americans have the "best and safest" food supply in the world.

However, he conceded that the reports from Rome have re-emphasized the point "that there are chemicals in use today which have not been studied sufficiently to make sure that they do not cause cancer, as well as being safe in other respects."

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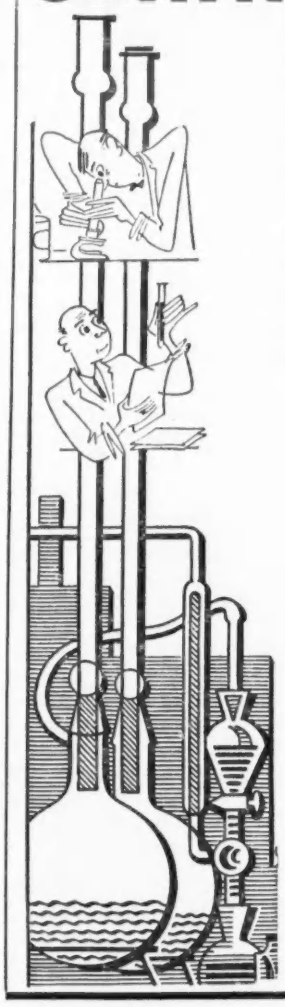

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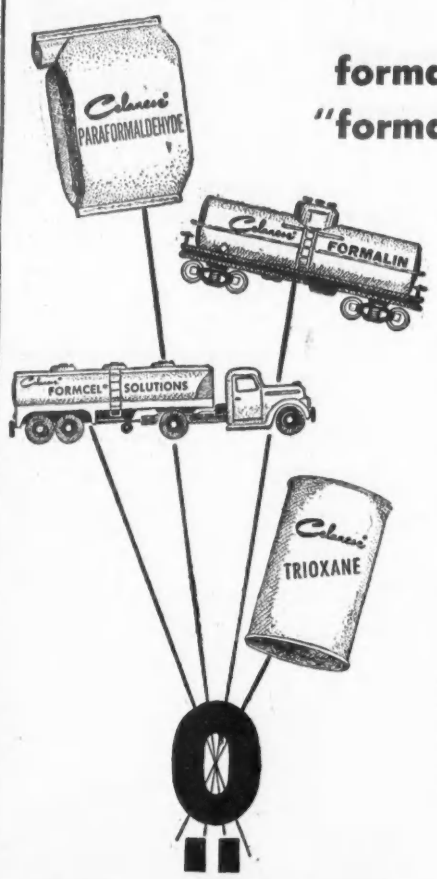

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